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SYPHILIS.
A
PRACTICAL DISSERTATION
ON THE
Venereal Disease.

In which, after a short Account of its
Nature and Original; the *Diagnostick* and
Prognostick SIGNS, with the best WAYS
of Curing the several Degrees of that
Distemper, together with some *Hystorical*
Observations relating to the same, are
Candidly and without Reserve, com-
municated

In TWO PARTS.

By DANIEL TURNER, of the
College of Physicians, London.

*Your Doom is past, black Styx has heard him Swear,
This Plague should never be extinguish'd here:
Since then your Soil must ne'er be wholly free;
Beg Heav'n at least to yield some Remedy. Tate's Poem.*
*The Remedy is found, yet such thy Fate,
Poor Sinner! That it often comes too late:
For what, alas! avails the Art, if still [shall kill.
Those whom the Fox would spare, the wretched Quack*

L O N D O N;

Printed for R. Bonwicke, Tim. Goodwin, J. Walthoe,
M. Wotton, S. Manship, Richard Wilkin, Benj. Tooke,
R. Smith and Tho. Ward. 1717.

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Epistle Dedicatory

Mr. Richard Pinnell, Surgeon

TO THE
HONORABLE
THE LORDS OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
AND TO THE
HONORABLE
THE COMMONS OF THE
SAYED CITY OF LONDON
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
THESE WORDS
SHALL BE
RECORDED
AND
THE
RECORD
TO BE
MAINTAINED
IN THE
CITY OF LONDON
AND
THE
RECORD
TO BE
MAINTAINED
IN THE
CITY OF LONDON



1754

T. H. E.
Epistle DEDICATORY

T O
Mr. *Richard Blundell*, Surgeon.

2
U P O N concluding this following
Practical Dissertation, I resolved on
its Dedication to some Expert Practical
Surgeon; among whom the long Experi-
ence I have had, Sir, of your Abilities in
that Art, as well as Friendship, directed
me readily to prefix your Name, and at the
same time to solicit your Countenance
thereof; which, whether or no it has the
better Claim to upon that Score, may
very likely find the kindlier Entertainment,
when the Reader is apprised so competent,
and so impartial a Judge as your Self,
having had a Perusal of it before its Pub-
lication, gave Judgment in its Favour, and
declar'd it a useful Treatise.

As it was chiefly intended for the younger
Part of your Fraternity, I have avoided
unnecessary Theory, unless where I have

The Dedication.

been led into the same, to show the Vanity of some Novel Hypotheses; much more have I declined Mathematical Argumentation, the now modish (I wish I could say the most useful) Way of handling Medicinal Subjects: For to be free (as we ought with our Friends) however I may happen to give Offence to some, I must as freely own my Fears to you, that in spite of all our late Pretences to this kind of Certainty in Physick, a rational Empiricism will come little short of its just Boundaries, if it prove not a *ne ultra* to the same; and consequently that our new Way by Arithmetick, Algebra, and the *Elementa Mathematica*, however entertaining to the Senior Professors, is only fit to amuse young Heads, and to furnish them with a Sort of learned Gibberish.

By a rational Empiricism, I mean not only an expedient Knowledge of the Structure of humane Bodies, the Subject of our Work, together with the Causes, such of them, and so much of the Nature of Diseases, as are discoverable to us; but a thorough Acquaintance also with the *Mat-*
ria

The Dedication.

ria Medica, and more particularly a sedulous Observation of the Success, either good or bad, that for a long Series of Experiments, has attended the Administration of Remedies, to remove those Diseases; by which we shall sufficiently distinguish from the Herd of base unlearned Quacks, who are ignorant of all these, and at a meer haphazard, impose the most ill suited and preposterous Compositions; and the Person thus qualified, you will pardon me I dare say, if I think fitter to be intrusted with the Concerns of Life, than the more learned Disputer, (but less heedful Observer) that from Geometrick Principles, or Data borrow'd from a foreign Science, forms Axioms or Propositions, deduces Lemmata or Arguments, thence drawing Inferences or Conclusions, by Way of Corollary, the better to countenance some belov'd Hypothesis.

I am far from disputing the Γεωμετρία τῶ ὀστέων in the Fabrication of our Bodies, or doubting but that the same are made as well by Weight as Measure: Yet in many of their Disorders, where the Fluids are more

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particularly concern'd, and still more especially in some of those of the nervous Tribe, there is so much of the $\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu\ \pi$, or unaccountable; so many little Incidents to retard or accelerate their Motions, or otherwise diversify their Texture, imperceptible to and indeed investigable by the humane Mind, that ~~very~~ little Certainty, as to the greater Part of them, will as I apprehend in this Method be ever Establish'd.

The Mechanicks, it must be granted, have done somewhat towards improving our Knowledge in the Nature, Use and Way of Operating, of the Solids: Yet, even here the grand Point, the $\delta\iota'\ \omicron\pi$ of muscular Motion, is still Disputable; and the Parallel which is carried on betwixt our Fluids and the Hydrostaticks, much wider, less instructive, and consequently less useful to Practice; and I doubt is like to be so, till we are as well acquainted with the Nervous Fluid, Animal Secretion, and in short, with all the several Ways our Liquors may be affected, as we are with the *Diameters* and *Sites* of the *Tubes*:
which

The Dedication.

which contain them. So that we have less reason to wonder after so much fine Talk of this Demonstration, that even the great Pretenders to the same, overlook it generally in their Medicinal Prescripts; and like other Gentlemen (little or nothing attach'd unto that Science) proceed on common Indications, and direct their Remedies (happy for the Sick that they do so) from their Success of some former Administration under the like Complaint. Whence it appears the chief Use of the new Method, is to enable us to discourse profoundly, and, as we see cause, may be laid aside when we come into the Patient's Chamber, or directly to the Practice.

We must indeed confess the Art of Surgery, which you, Sir, have the publick Testimony of exercising with very great Reputation: Whether we consider it in its *Synthesis*, *Diaresis*, *Exaresis*, or almost any of its Parts and Operations, has a better Right to the Principles we have been Speaking of; because the naked Eye, or that of the Body, can Judge of the artful or ignorant Performance of the Work;

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and where Lines and Figures are your proper Guides: But in Physick, strictly speaking, where we Act as it were in the Dark, and have that only of our Understanding to direct us, the Property is much alter'd: Wherefore, tho' I lament as much as others, the Affair of Life should any way depend on Chance: Yet must I see farther than I have done hitherto, into Mathematical Medicine, before I alter my Opinion, that however you, Sir, have a surer Guide in the Chyrurgick Province, good rational Gueffing, back'd with as great Experience, will still make a considerable Part of the Character of a good Physician: But fearing to trespass longer on your Time, I shall crave only this farther Liberty, to acknowledge publickly, what I do frequently in a more private Way (*viz.*) that I am,

S I R,

Your very much Oblig'd;

and very humble Servant.

D. T.

Bishopsgate. with-
out, June 24,

1717.



The P R E F A C E

To the Worthy Members of that Worshipful Company professing the Noble Art of CHIRURGERY in the City of London.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following Treatise, at first written in the Latin Tongue, had therein been publish'd, but that my Bookseller (whose Interest I was also to consult, so far as was consistent with my own Intention of doing all the Service I could, without any Injury to the Art or its legal Professors,) perswaded me to the contrary. His Reasons were these, viz. That if the Book gave Satisfaction, and was well received, the Subject was such, that some Person or other would soon be employ'd about

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about the Translation, perhaps to my Discredit by maiming the Sense, as well as to his Prejudice in the Latin Impression. And objecting the ill Use that might be made of the English Edition by ignorant Pretenders; I was answer'd, That he knew my Stile to be out of their Element; and that by keeping the Præscripta in the Latin (which he was willing should be continued) such Scruple would be remov'd. Besides, he farther remark'd, That there were many Persons who had a legal Title to practise, by their Servitude under able Masters, and who had themselves also been bred up in good Literature, yet after by Disuse of that Language were often at a Loss; and he observ'd the Generality of them preferr'd therefore an English Physick Book or Tract in Surgery to one in Latin.

Upon these Motives I undress'd it; but have still guarded against those illiterate Medicasters, who are already but too bold in assuming more particularly the Cure of this Distemper, as it were to themselves.

I have inscribed it, in the Way of Preface, to you, Gentlemen; because I think
great

The P R E F A C E.

great Part of the Cure does of right belong to you, if we consider many of the Symptoms. For although we allow the Physician (which is his Province) the Physical Prescription, yet where the *Χειρ' ἔργον* or manual Operation is requir'd; where Causticks are to be apply'd to lay open the Venereal Abscess, to rub down the Verrucæ, to extirpate Caruncles; also to lay bare the rotten Bones, or Canteries to dry and fit them for Desquamation; where the Knife and Scissars too are wanted, as in the Phimosis and Periphimosis they are sometimes, as well as in dilating the sinuous Venereal Ulcers; in a word, where topical Applications are necessary, as, for the Chancres, Bubo's, Herniæ Humorales, the Gallick Gummi, Tophs or Nodes, and other the like Attendants: In these Cases I say, it must be granted, that the Surgeon is the most proper Person to be consulted.

We all know, Gentlemen, how very common it is for the Town Quacks to enterprize every thing of this Nature; but their Knowledge being as little extensive in the
Physical

The P R E F A C E.

Physical as in the Chirurgick Part (which I have already made appear in another Place), and their running the greater Part of those they deal with, from a first, into the second Infection, or from a Clap, as it is call'd, to a Pox; are Testimony sufficient, what sort of Qualifications they have for practising herein, and what the Fate is like to be of those, who by Pretence of greater Secrecy and Dispatch, are deluded by their specious Invitations.

But passing these (the greater Plague of the two) it may be necessary I should say somewhat of the Occasion of my Publishing the following Discourse, which was indeed for the better Information of some younger Artists among you, less conversant in this Practice, whom I have sometimes found at a Loss to obviate the Symptoms arising as well in the time of a Mercurial Salivation, as before and after; others very needlessly and often prejudicially harassing some Habits of Body with improper and over-long continued Purgation, as if Calomel. with some strong Cathartick were all the Requisites to the Cure of the first Infection.

There

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There have been many Treatises I must acknowledge, or Pamphlets rather, of late Years printed, relating to this Subject; but few, or none that I remember, since those of Mr. Serjeant Wiseman, but what have carried such a manifest Air of Lewdness, or such apparent Signs of Fraud and Self-Interest, as have either tended to the Corrupting of young People's Morals, or to the Picking of their Pockets, and Ruining their Health. Thus one Quack has only libell'd another with manifest Plagiarism, or stolen and imperfect Accounts of the Distemper, pick'd up out of other Writers, designedly conceal'd, to amuse the ignorant; but when they come to the Cure we are always sure of finding some Secret at the Bottom of the Design: And those who know little or nothing of a sound or rational Practice, nor were ever bred up to the same, (leaving their proper Occupations) delude the poor unfortunate People by means of these sham Accounts, with strange Notions of their Skill and Judgment. Upon whom if I have been severe in some Reflections, they have been extorted by the great Number of Patients

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I have seen trapann'd and ruin'd thereby ; whose Authors are seldom wanting of some Confederates, placed for that Purpose about the Town, to vouch even the greatest of Untruths, for the better carrying on their Interest. But quitting also these, it might perhaps be deem'd an Oversight, if I should not take Notice, that a Learned Gentleman hath lately undertaken to give us a truer Idæa of one Part of this Disease, I mean the Gonorrhœa or first Infection, than has hitherto been deliver'd to us : Yet even his Method of healing is likewise kept a Secret, for Fear (as he says) it should be an Encouragement to an unruly Set of Men. So that no Body being like to fare the better for it, I cannot see to what fair Purpose we are acquainted that such a Secret is found out ; nor indeed why the learned Author should bear so hard upon all other Practitioners, accounting their Methods Empirical and uncertain : Since all that we can find in the said Discourse of his, of any Publick Use or Advantage, is no other than the antient or modern Practice he is finding Fault with. 'Tis true, he has publish'd therein

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*therein what he calls a new Medicine for the Cure of Chancres, which I have farther noticed in the ensuing Treatise: But what he terms his direct Cure of the Gonorrhœa is (as we observed before) concealed. So that when he arraigns all others, whether Physicians or Surgeons, as out doing the Mountebanks in Curing by unknown Methods and Medicines, (although I know of no legal Ones that do so) how indeed can he himself keep clear of their Company, whilst his own Remedy is a Nostrium? But asking Pardon of the learned Author, if I have been too free, I shall no longer detain you with a Prefatory Discourse, lest whilst I am remarking others, I forget that I have left Room enough for Criticism of some kinds in my own Undertaking; and I can very easily foresee from what Quarter the same is most likely to be furnish'd. However if I am not found guilty of Male Practice, which I have been chiefly careful to avoid, I shall slight all other Reflections, being satisfied in my self that I have laid down such instructive Hints and useful Directions in the following Discourse, as if pursued
by*

THE PREFACE.

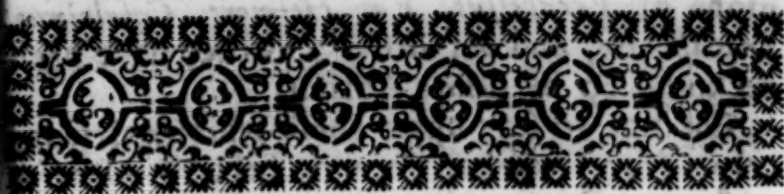
by the less knowing among you, many a poor unfortunate Person's Life will be secur'd, that has been lost for the Want of them; and among all the Accusations, to which an Author is liable, I think I am sure of escaping two of the worst Sort, viz. an Insinuation that I know what I do not, or a concealing from the Reader any thing that I do know, *which* gives me at least the Right of Subscribing *my self*,

GENTLEMEN,

Your sincere Friend and humble Servant.

ERRATA.

PAge 1. in the Margin for *others* read *some*. p. 7. l. 34. r. *Marten Abby*. p. 24. l. 4. r. *inflamed*. p. 33. and some others for *Paraphimosis* r. *Periphimosis*. p. 42. l. 15. r. *merely*. p. 46. l. 20. r. *venet*. p. 47. l. 5. after *Ovi Vitel. Solut.* r. *cum Decoct. com. pro. Clyst.* p. 57 l. 23. r. *Oxymelle*. p. 45. l. 26. r. *Having prepar'd*. p. 68. l. 13. r. *some other Person*. p. 83. l. 8. and elsewhere, for *Gummata* r. *Gummi*. p. 84. l. 5. r. *Ophthalmies*. p. 119. l. 5. r. *of an unhappy*. p. 126. l. 4. r. *cum foliis*. p. 219. l. 4. r. *Diacodium*. p. 223. at History XVIII. read thus,
Verrucae, Chancres, Nodes, Gummi, Ozæna with Caries,
Ulcers in the Throat, &c.



A

Practical DISSERTATION

ON THE

Venereal Disease.

PART I.

Of the first Infection, call'd a Clap.

IN treating of this Distemper, it may not be taken amiss, (at least by some) if we deliver a few Words of its Cause and Origine; about which we find the Writers thereof, very wide in their Opinions: Some of them affirming it to be a new Disease, or of little more than two Centuries standing, when it is said to arise from the natural Conjunction of a leprous Man with a menstruous Woman; or from the unnatural or Sodomitical, of another with a diseased Beast; from poisoned Wine; the Influence of some malevolent Star; the veno-

Of the Original of the Pox.

a new Disease according to others.

B mous

mous Bite of a Serpent. Which were the Opinions of Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Casalpinus, Fracastorius, and our Lister; as they have been reckon'd up by a late Author.

But not to stay upon these whimsical Concepts (for I can call them no better), Others, with more Reason, have imputed the same to the Air and Clime of some particular Country, where it is reported to be Endemial, and from whence, about that Time, it came into Europe. Thus Hildanus, speaking of the Scurvy, which he tells us was brought first into Germany, from the Northern maritime Coasts, where that Disease was very popular, argues thus: *Quis itaque negabit Aerem, aliquo modo, inquinari, mutari, & proinde Morbum, veluti per Contagium, ad Incolas propagari? Eodem modo dira illa Lues Venerea, ex Insula quadam, antiquis incognita (ubi frequentissima est) per Hispanos primum in Italiam deportata fuit: quum Anno 1494, Carolus viii, Francorum Rex, ingentem Exercitum in Italiam duceret, Urbemque Neapolim occupasset, & Victor ad suos rediisset, fœda illa Lues ad Gallos Germanosque propagata fuit.*

The Pox On the other hand, it is affirmed to be
an anti- near as old as the Race of Mankind, and
ent Dis- began at the same time with the Sin of For-
ease ac- nication; that it was also known to the An-
cording to tients, altho' by other Names; having prob-
others. ably at these times somewhat differing Sym-
ptoms. Witness Dodoneus, for its Age beyond
the former Epochæ, in his Annotations on the
first Chapter of Benivenius de Abditis, where
we meet with these Words.

Lucm

A Practical Dissertation, &c.

Luem veneream, hunc Morbum, nunc rectius recentiores appellant, citra alicujus gentis Invidiam; tametsi autem ab eo bello, quod Carolus Gallorum Rex, cum Alphonso Rege, ad Neapolim gessit Annis 1493, & 1494. plurimum savierit, & tunc primum natus videbatur: nonnulla tamen quæ hujus Symptomata habentur, multo ante medicis cognita extitere: nam & ab immundis & sordidis mulieribus, jam olim nonnullos vitia quadam contraxisse, testantur Gulielmus Salicetus, Bernardus Gordonius, & Valescus Tarantanus: Quorum hic vixit Anno 1458. Salicetus vero clauit circa Ann. 1270. Bernardus Gordonius medio tempore: Omnes autem ante Morbi Gallici nomen aut Luis Venerea orbi cognitum. And thus the Lepra of the Antient Greeks, the Elephantiasis of the Arabians, but more especially their Effere or Psora, with some other of the ἐξαιδέματα observed by Hippocrates and Galen; nay the Royal Psalmist's Sore which he complains of running in the Night, and Job's Disease also must be Cousin-German to our present Distemper.

These Writers place the Cause in a putrid Ferment, arising from mixt Seeds in the Vagina of a Woman; from which heterogeneous Copula springs the Pocky Venom. Of this Opinion among the Moderns we find Monsieur de Blegny a Frenchman, with some others; as of the contrary [so far as to believe it new] our Country-man Dr. G. Harvey.

Moreover, that this Distemper is not peculiar to Mankind, but affecting also other Creatures very salacious, is nevertheless, I think, acknowledged by this last, who ascribes the Mange of the Dog and Bitch especially, to the like Cause with the Pox: For confirma-

A Practical Dissertation, &c.

tion of which, I very well remember a lean Cur in the House I lived, that was always running after the Salt and proud Bitches in the Streets, being frequently lost for a Week together, would then come Home with a dripping of purulent Matter from the *Penis*, which seemed also to be attended with a *Stranguria*, by his perpetual *Micturitie*, observable in the lifting up his Leg (as the Manner of the Creature is,) against the Steps or Door, when he could do nothing, or only a few Drops; then presently lying down again, he would gently howl for a few Minutes. Whilst his Running lasted he kept House, and lying round, would with his Tongue be licking of the *Penis*, as the Matter was ready to drop from it, which was of a deep yellow exactly like that which flows in the *Gonorrhœa*, as it is call'd, from Men after they are clapt. And within about two Years after, as near as I can remember, (for 'tis now upwards of thirty since this happen'd,) he had been thus out of order several times, the same Dog became so filthy with the *Mainge*, that a Servant in the Family was order'd to hang him out of the way.

This History I have thought fit to insert only as Fact, leaving it to others of more Leisure and Abilities, to draw what Inferences they please, and make their own Application; although I must needs think, it does not invalidate, if it does not countenance the former Notion, that the Venom of the Disease is at first taken from the *Vagina Uteri* of the Female, arising from the putrid Ferment just before observ'd. But to proceed,

The

The Generality of those Writers living at the Time of its first Appearance in these *European* Parts, and pleading the best Knowledge of its Nature, when it came among them, will, notwithstanding all that can be said to the contrary, have the same to be a new Distemper, at least to us in the Year 1493, when they say it was brought over by that famous Discoverer of the new World, *Columbus*, from *America* into *Spain*, thence from the Siege of *Naples* (whence call'd *Morbus Neapolitanus*) to the *French* who were set down before that Place; and unto whom, after their Return to their own Country, it seems most likely we should be beholden for the same Present, in this way of its Translation. Thus *Benivenius*, Cap. 1. *Novum Morbi genus Anno Salutis nonagesimo sexto supra mille quadringentos à Christiana Salute, non solum Italiam, sed ferè totam Europam, irrepsit. Hoc ab Hispania incipiens, per Italiam ipsam primum, tum Galliam, ceterasque Europæ Provincias latè diffusum, mortales quamplurimos occupavit.*

This truly was the current Opinion of those early Writers, with which *Harvy* in his *Venus* seems also to acquiesce; as deeming it no way strange (any more than *Sydenham*), that new Diseases (such were the *Sudor Anglicus*, the *Trici Incuborum* or *Plica Polonica*, the *Brunnus Gallicus*, with some others might be named) should arise, whilst others vanish of an elder Date.

The last of these Authors thinks it however brought from *Guinea* in *Africa*, where it his *Endemial*, if not *Indigenous*, as the *Scorbutus* to *Holland*, the *Rachitis* to our Island; but

is there called by the Name of *Taws*, as I have heard from some Sailors, as also from the Captain of a Ship, who have frequently made that Voyage, and as I have Reason to believe from an Instance or two, I may very probably communicate hereafter.

The Spaniards, saith this Gentleman, were the Persons first infected by the Blacks or Slaves bought up in *Guinea*; and by their means that cursed Plague was transplanted, and hath since grown up with us, as a just Punishment (some say) for that barbarous Practice of trafficking or making Merchandize with our Fellow Creatures.

But farther, of near Affinity, if not the very same Disease, is that which *Thevet* has also observed in his first Tome of his *Cosmog. lib. 3. cap. 2.* where he thus writes,

In utraque orâ Fluvii Senega multa esse Regna; præcipuè in ea, quæ Meridiem spectat, Regnum Mely; in ea quæ Septentrionem, Regnum Tombotu: Morbus qui illic frequentius grassatur Borozail nominatur, aut Zail Æthiopum lingua, qui ex immodica Venere (cui multum sunt obnoxii) ortum habet. Genitales partes potissimum is occupat, in Homine Asab, in Fœmina Asabatas, nominatus. Ad hujus Morbi Curationem Decoctis multis utuntur, sed potissimum Decocto Herbae quæ Acanaca dicitur, perinde ac nos Guajaco.

And thus much of the Original of this Distemper, which whencesoever at first deriv'd, is agreed on all sides to have abated very much of its former cruel Fierceness, even after the first seven Years of its new Residence in a different Clime; insomuch as we have been told that our Pox is but a Flea-bite to that of theirs whom it first visited: Which
then

then made more Havock and Devastation in few Days than it does now in many Years. Even in *France*, in the Year 1495, which was about two Years after the Expedition to *Naples*, we find it so terribly raging, that an *Arret* was publish'd to confine the infected, and proscribe their Converse with other People, as Dr *Harvy* has also taken notice; and (what is somewhat remarkable) that it was attended, at that time, with several Symptoms little known to us, such I mean as the *Alopecia*, *Decidentia Barbae ac Superciliorum*, (which scarce one in a thousand they tell us then escaped) *Oculorum prolapsus*, *Unguium atque Dentium quoque Excidentia*. But whether or no some of these were not owing to their injudicious Practices with Quicksilver (which was very early in use among them) may very reasonably be made a Question.

About this time, there were many able Pens employ'd, both *Spanish*, *Italian*, *German* and *French*; Some of them ready enough to throw the foul Issue upon each other: *Harvy* says, not less than four hundred; several of whom, according to Precedency, he reckons up. The oldest I have seen is that of the famous *Almayn, Ulrick Hutten*, Knt, from whom I find he hath taken some part of his *Histriography* of the Disease. The Original even of this I must own I have not met with, that which came to my Hand, and is a Piece of Antiquity, being a Translation therof only into good old *English*, about 200 Years past, by a *Canon of Marlen Abby*, as he calls himself; by which we are to understand, that our Knight's Father was seized with this Distemper soon after its Arrival in *Germany*, and not being able to cut

*Antient
Writers of
this Dis-
ease.*

off the Intail, it came by way of Descent or Inheritance to the Son, who was miserably vexed therewith for nine Years, as he there acquaints us: "The Malady showing it self
 " in very painful Ulcers, Knots like Bones
 " (as he terms them) upon his Legs and
 " Arms; stiff Joints, rending Night Pains,
 " and filthy running Sores, which had worn
 " him away to Skin and Bones, and for which
 " he had been both cut and burnt, with Scis-
 " sars Knife and Fire both Actual and Po-
 " tential, to no Purpose; salivated six times
 " as ineffectually; at last was cured by a strict
 " Diet for Thirty Days and upwards, with
 " a sudorifick Decoction of *Guaiacum*," which
 then or about that time came into great Re-
 quest for its signal Vertues in overcoming
 this otherwise (as he accounted it) indomita-
 ble Disease, and in Praise of which he set
 forth his Treatise, called *De Medicina Gua-*
jaci, vel De Morbo Gallico.

From which History we may collect, that
 it was no Mark of a Dishonest Conversa-
 tion in the Person infected at that time;
 but that like other Contagious or *Epidemic*
 Pests, it spread its Infection in common Con-
 verse or Cohabitation; differing from ours,
 where a real Contact of some Pocky *Ulcuscu-*
la (whether in Kissing, by the Lips; Suck-
 ing, by the Nipple; Suckling, from the Mouth
 or some part thereof; Sweating in Bed with
 an infected Person, by the Pores; but general-
 ly, in impure Embraces or something tending
 to copulate, by the *Penis* and *Pudendum Mu-*
liebre) seem necessary to convey the Poison.
 Dr. Sydenham says, this Disease had raged
 above one hundred Years, before it show'd
 it

it self like our *Claps*, call'd the *Gonorrhœa*, either in the *Stillicidium* or purulent Dripping, the *Dysury*, *Chordee*, *Priapism*, *Chancres*, or other Affect of the Genital Parts. Others, that it also commenc'd a Pox, even at the first, with two or three Pustules only about the *Inguina*, but neither *Gonorrhœa*, *Dysuria*, or *Chancre*.

Our *Almayn Hutten*, that it began with
“ sharp Aches about the Joints, afterwards a
“ Flux of Humours causing Apostems and
“ foul Ulcers, with eating Holes and Sores
“ like Cankers, corroding the Flesh and preying upon the Bones themselves.” Which may seem to furnish an Objection against its Rise from the putrid Ferment before observed.

But although this antient Writer takes no notice, in express Terms, of the Running at the *Penis*; yet do I meet with something tantamount or of kin thereto, and which, perhaps, upon due Construction, can mean no other: For after enumerating some of the Symptoms, he says, *Some have also Ulcers in their Bladders*: Which might very likely be mistaken for those in the *Urethra* furnishing the Matter, and attended with the *Dysury*, like those in the Bladder it self. Again saith he as touching Women, (these are his Words) *This thing resteth in their secret Places, forming therein little pretty Sores full of Venomous Poison, being very dangerous for those that unknowingly meddle with them.*

Which taken altogether amounts, I think, to somewhat like a Proof, that the Contagion (although it might be otherwise communicated) was also (as it is now a days) both given

ven and received, by the genital Parts of both Sexes, in Scortation or dishonest Copulation ; notwithstanding some of the Symptoms might differ, and the Disease at first appear of a fiercer Nature, till in time, after transplanting, it grew milder, and, by better Methods of healing, more tractable also : Yet is it still plain, that the *Venerreal Victims* are not ceased with us ; there being daily Sacrifices, which partly through the Folly and Negligence of the Sick, but chiefly through the Ignorance of Quacks and cozening Empirics, are still offered at the Shrine of *Venus*, as were the Prayers of the superstitious Catholics, when the Disease first broke out among them, at those of *St. Mevin*, *St. Evager*, and *St. Roch*, for its Removal ; there being scarce any Sickness in those Days, without a Patron or Patroness Saint for its Invocation. And this I intend shall suffice for its *Chronology* or Time, the *Topology* or Place, and the *Histriography* or Account of the Disease in general ; which, with some other Writers thereon, we shall now define, *A venomous or contagious Dis-*

*The Dis-*temper, for the most part contracted by impure
*ease def-*Coition, at least some Contact of the Genitals of
ned, with both Sexes, or some other lewd and filthy Dalliance
the several between each other that way tending.
ways of its
Infection.

I said for the most part, because it is beyond Controversy, the Infection is also communicated by other ways, as from Pocky Parents by Inheritance ; by sucking an infected Nurse, to the Child ; suckling a diseased Child, to the Nurse ; lying also in Bed with the Diseased, without any Carnal Familiarity ; by which, though it may be possible for strong and vigorous Bodies to escape, yet are the tender ones,

ones, especially of little Infants, very likely to be contaminated, as I have more Reason to believe than by bare Imagination.

There are several other more uncommon Ways of giving as well as receiving the *Vene-
real* Venom; some of which I have already imparted to the World in short Remarks upon a Quack Libel, Printed several Years past: But the Thought of such vile Monsters, and their execrable Practices, is too shocking (unless to the Dregs of humane Nature) to bear even a Repetition of Circumstances, and fit only for a detestable *Gonologium* or Collection of Smutt and Obscenity, in which I am told, they have been inserted, as some of the Author's own Observations.

As for those fancied Ways of catching it by common Conversation, drinking after one, sitting on the same Close-stool, drawing on a Glove, wiping on the Napkin or Towel, after the infected Person, with a hundred the like Stories; I believe in our time (whatever may have happened formerly) there is no great Danger: Yet we find in one of our late Chronicles, that these and such like Imaginations, were so strongly rivetted in Mens Minds at that time, even those of the better and more learned sort, that it was one of the Articles against a noted Cardinal, That he had breathed on the King, when he, the said Cardinal, had this Disease upon him: Which you will find in *Baker's Chronicle*, and of which Passage Dr. *Harvy* has also taken Notice. *Hildanus* likewise tells us of a young Gentlewoman, who contracted the same, by only putting on the Apparel of a Gentleman (that it seems was pox'd) at a Masquerade, of which,

which, through Modesty concealing her Illness (which first of all had seized the *Pudenda*) till she was past Recovery, she deceased. The good Man's Credulity, at least his Charity, might however be abus'd in this Relation, as the young Lady perhaps was also after the Masque, otherwise than by simply putting on the Habit. But were it so as the Case is stated, there is nothing therein much more admirable than what the same great Man recites of a whole Family he knew infected, *viz.* the Wife with three Children and a fourth in the Womb, as also a Maid Servant, by the Husband, who had got the Distemper in their Absence only by sleeping in the same Bed with his Man Servant, whom he after understood was broke out with this Distemper.

The Relation of *Horst.* and *Hornung.* are yet more strange, of several People infected in the Bagnio, by having the same Scarificator apply'd after Cupping, as had been used to a *Venerical* Patient: Which seems a like credible with that of the Priest poxed at his Ear, in the time of confessing a wanton Nun; the venomous Breath from her Mouth defiling the holy Father: But enough of this:

I call'd it *venomous and contagious* in my Definition, because it catches and spreads like a Poison (altho' not at a distance now-a-days, yet by a simple Contact, and for that Nature, as in the Case of other venomous Infections got into the Blood, strives to throw it out in Boils and Blotches, as they are vulgarly so called, making use also, as in the Plague it self, of the *Axillary*, but more commonly of the *Inguinal Glands*, for its Discharge; and by which the same Poison is oftentimes evacuated, especial-
ly

ly when promoted and help'd forward by Art. Again as each Poison is said to have its proper *Antidote*, with which to encounter it ; so also has this of ours, and without which all other Medicaments, whether *Alterative* or *Purgative*, (whatever some Persons prattle to the contrary) are incapable truly and thoroughly to Eliminate and Extirpate the same.

If it be here demanded what the Specific Nature of this Venom is, of what its *Minima* do consist, or how its *Corpuscles* are figured? I can only answer, that like many other Poisons which act not by their manifest Qualities of Heat, Cold, &c. 'tis of too subtil a Nature for me (I do not say for some others) to investigate ; but that it produceth its Effects by the Induction of some certain Alteration, as well to the solid, as the fluid Parts of the Body : Neither directly by *Colliquating*, after the Manner of some, nor *Coagulating* simply with others ; but by its prædatory and corrosive Salt, corrupting and spoiling the Texture of the one, and breaking the *Continuum* of the other. However that you may not think I refer you altogether to the *Occult Qualities*, or explain to you an *Ignotum* by an *Ignotius*, altho', perhaps, you may not be much the wiser ; (and I dare say not the better Curer of the Disease) I can tell you that some will have it to consist in an *Acid*, others in an *Alkaline*, others in a *neutral Salt* : Others in a *Pyrosaline*, *Cinnabrious* and *Armoniacal* ; others again in an *Acid*, partly fix'd and partly Volatile and Venene, like some other Poisons ; of these last Opinions were Dr. Harvy (I mean always Gideon in this Treatise) and de Blegny : But this indeed is the usual Language of the *Spagyrist*,
and

Divers Opinions about the Cause, or in what its Nature does primarily consist.

and others affecting a Chymical Smatch in Medicine.

Some again will have it to consist in a cold Vapour, as *Abercrombye*; witness, saith he, the *Tophs* and *lapidescent Nodes*, the *segnities Corporis*, and *Torpor Spirituum*; whence Mercury, as the greatest Enemy, is Cashier'd, and the hot Regimen of *Guajacum* only extoll'd and highly recommended. Others contrarily, say it is exceeding hot, instancing the *pocky Ophthalmys* and *inflammatory Tumours* sometimes arising; the burning, *Phagadenic Ulcers*; the *Hæctics* and *Nocturnal Dolours* revived constantly by the Heat of the Bed, and as commonly allay'd by getting out of it. Hence by way of Remedy, the *Tartarous*, *Nitrous*, *Saturnine*; but above all the *Mercurial Medicines*, come into Play again.

But indeed I cannot see to what purpose serve all these Altercations, unless to sacrifice Mankind to some belov'd *Hypothesis*, and having deduced certain *Corolarys* from the same, force Nature whither she will or no, to make good the Premisses, that they may seem to quadrate with our own fond Notions: Of which I could give some prægnant Examples if I had leasure, yet can't forbear the mentioning one or two. Being at one time in company with that excellent Practitioner Mr. *Ch. Bernard*, a Gentleman came into his Study, as I had reason to believe, upon some private Business; upon which I retir'd into an other Room, when in few Minutes he came to me, and desired me to come and see the Effects of a new Method in curing the *Pox*. The Patient had been for two Months under the Care of a noted *Philacidus*, who placed the Cause of this (and I think most other Diseases) in an *Alkaly*, for

a light Infection there from; in order to eradicate which, he was advised to eat half a Dozen of the largest Lemons he could get, daily, besides good store of Verjuice at his Meals; which Method (after some other Prescriptions) was to be continued for a Month; by which time instead of his Cure, he found himself crusted over with inveterate Scabs and other Pustules, yet was told that he was well, and that these would scale away of themselves; which he was order'd by the Gentleman he came now to Consult, that he would make trial of, as he did a little while, till some Ulcers growing Corrosive, and eating farther in, by reason of the Acrimony of the Humours underneath, forced him to comply with a Mercurial *Ptyalism*, under this Artist's Care, by which his Cure was soon compleated.

The *Miso-acidus* (his opposite) or *Philo-Alkalinus* tells you, he is very sure the Pox is an Acid; that it is really formed of several rugged, sharp pointed Corpuscles, arising out of the Fermentation of putrid Seminals; by which *Fermentation* (mark his Words) *working, struggling, jumbling, contending, (and what not)* together, it becomes thus *infectious, freisful, corrosive, corruptive, exulcerating, eating*: And now consequently can require no other than some *Alkaline Specific*, well loaded with *Volatile, Sulphureous, Oleaginous*, and (to be sure) *smooth* (because of the Enemies pointed Darts) or *soft Particles, that are capable* (he might as well have said cunning enough) *to find out the Enemy and disarm him*; (he means by breaking of the points of the Daggers) by *dulling, blunting, sheathing, obtunding*; (these are all our learned Author's fine turns of Expression;)

the sharp Points of this Acid and Corrosive Ferment; and now certainly come the Oils, Mucilages, Volatile Alkaly's, Testacea, &c. But hold! This is all a Secret, and so let it remain, if the World were not bubbled thereby: For I fear I have already taken up too much of our Readers time, about this Pedant, who is full only of sententious Scraps and Ostentatious Shew of Learning, but he has nothing in him preferable to the other Quacks; nor is his *Specific* of more Value than theirs. However by this Specimen, you will see that you are like to be little better'd in your Knowledge, either of the Cause or in the Cure of the Disease it self, than if you had deem'd it at first, what indeed it is, a Poison of a peculiar Nature, and acting after a secret Manner upon the Blood and Humours of humane Bodies: Nay by keeping to this, you will take your Indications (as every good Assistant of Nature ought) chiefly, if not solely a *Juvantibus & ladentibus*: And thereby sedulously observing (with the industrious Sydenham) the whole Series of Events, be quickly able to rescue the Sick from their several Complaints, at least so far as Art can help him: Whereas, by being obstinately wedded to some meer *Hypothesis*, or affecting a Chymical Philosophic Babbling, Subjecting Medicine (which is incompatible) to Mathematic Standard, and amusing the Patient with a Jargon of hard Words, you may very probably mischief, if not utterly destroy him. But what shall we say, if Men of sound Learning and good Education (some of them) have given us the Drop at the Close of their Writings, or perhaps false Hints that they know more than others, or than themselves

selves do in reality, yet insinuating as if they were not Strangers to some surer and speedier Method of overcoming this Distemper in particular, but that for some Reason or other (we may easily guess the true one) they must not divulge it: What better, I say, can we expect from profess'd *Quacks*, or cheating *Empiricks*? But we return to our Subject, and before we proceed to the *Diagnostics* of the Distemper, it is very necessary that we distinguish the same, at least as *Recent* and *Confirm'd*, or into the *first* and *second Infection*: Since they require a Method so very different in the Cure.

The *First Infection* (for so give me leave to term it) is by the Antients (altho' very improperly) named a *Gonorrhœa*, *ex yoni*, *Genitura*, *guis'd by Semen*, & *præ fluo*, i. e. from the involuntary Efflux of Seed; which however applicable to the Imbecillity or Weakness of the Spermatic Parts, or to the Heat, Saltness and stimulating Acrimony of the *Semen* it self, where there is no Venereal Taint in the Case (and with which we have nothing to do in this present Discourse) is by no means true of our Distemper, where the Matter of the Running is rather a Sort of *Pus*, and which by the Moderns is commonly, but I think wantonly, called a *Clap*: Whilst the *second* or confirm'd, is by way of *Emphasis*, named the *Pox*: The former being usually gotten by Copulating with an infected or diseased Person, or by a close Contact of the Man's *Penis*, with some Part of the Woman's *Pudendum*; on either of which there was some chancrous Ulcer, pocky Exulceration or Excoriation, if not a virulent Running: The latter arising as well from the first Infection, or *Clap* ill cur'd; as also otherwise by Birth,
C Suck-

Sucking a pocky Nurse, with the several other ways already remark'd.

I know the learned Author of the new Method of Curing a *Gonorrhœa*, will not allow the Matter which flows out at these Times, in any wise to be *purulent*; but that it is the Liquor only of the *Lacuna*, ouising out of the Excretory Ducts of the Glandules in the *Urethra* of Men, and the *Vagina* of Women, occasion'd by the *Stimulus* of the Contagious Venome: Which yet he owns bears great Resemblance with that proceeding from some other Ulcers, particularly in its yellow Colour, to the *schrophulous*, which he terms an imperfect *Pus*. His chief Reason why it cannot be this last, is, I think, for that true *Pus* can never be engender'd in so short a time, nor can the same be furnish'd by such Membranous Parts, but only from such as are Fat and Muscular. Yet certainly our Author cannot but have observed, that nothing is more common than to see a purulent Matter, produced in as short a time by a *Stimulus* of an other kind, as appears after this Infection, and that in Parts as little Fleshy as is the *Urethra*; I mean upon the *Cutis* or true Skin, after the applying of an *Epispastic*, when from the first Melilot Plaister, at some times a good and laudable *Pus* may be observed, and that at twelve Hours distance from the said Application, or twenty four from the *Vesicatory*. As to Fat, a part *Exanguous* and void of Heat, I think he is singular in expecting the best Matter thence. Nor can I see Cause from some other of his Arguments, too tedious to pursue in this Place, to dis-believe the said Humour's being *purulent*, which we find diverse, as to Colour and Consistence, with some

some other Property's, according to the Texture of the Parts furnishing the same, the Nature of the peccant Humour, the Degree of Digestion, Habit of Body, &c. but I proceed.

Among some other wonderful Ways of receiving this Infection, I might have told you that a certain Chymico-Mathematical Quack has acquainted us, with a Clap gotten by a Jilt's putting her Finger into her *Vagina*, and fetching thence some Matter, which she spitefully laid down upon the Man's *Virga*; and which, for my own part, I believe as likely to have injur'd him, as if by way of recompence, having first polluted himself, he had taken some of his *Semen*, and put up her Body, in order to her Impregnation, which would much alike have done the Business: For as it is doubtless a *prolific Aura*, and not the Substance of the injected *Semen*, that must foecundate, so is it also a *venene one* that must infect; now both these are raised and brought into Act by Heat, and therefore (as Dr. Harvey has well noticed upon this Head) the frigid or cold Courtesan, however infected her self, yet having her Appetite only to the Reward; neither can be heated or excited to Action, but continues meerly passive; as she I say is least likely to Infect her Companion, much less can any Matter, which is but the *Vehicle* of the Poyson, never roused or stirred up by the Heat of such Action, taken forth the Body, and grown still colder, be capable of doing the Man an injury; but this seems one of the obscene Flights and smutty Romances of the *Seventh Edition* Man's, with whom we shall leave it, whilst we now hasten to the proper Seat of

The Seat of the first Infection. the first Infection. As to which, our antient Writers were doubtless much out of the way, as well in their Notion of the Disease it self, when they call it by the Name of a *Gonorrhœa*, (and whom we find Serjeant *Wiseman* has followed, terming it an involuntary seminal Emission) as in the Place of its Residence, which they supposed the *Glandula Prostatæ* and *vasa seminalia*: Since it is apparent the Flux is not seminal, but purulent, as was observ'd before, like that which is discharg'd from some other virulent Ulcers; and that some Part only of the immediatly offending Member, the *Penis* in Man, is the Part primarily affected, is I think as certain; if for no other Reason, yet for that of the Empirical cure of the Disease (at least getting the Matter out of sight) by the way of Injection; which 'tis plain cannot reach to the said Glands, much less to the *vesiculæ seminales*, *vasa deferentia*, *Epididymis*, or the Body of the *Testis*: Nor is Dr. *Wharton's* Objection (mention'd by Mr. *Wiseman*) of the *Hernia humoralis*, by the use of Restraining Medicines, so absolutely insoluble as perhaps may appear at the first sight; for 'tis no unusual thing to have this Tumour arise during the Time of Purgation, as well as the Use of Restrictive Medicaments; being very probably *Sympathic* only, or by Consent of Parts.

I have elsewhere, in an Account of some inflammatory Tumours of the Glands, observed such like Swellings to arise from some painful Ulcer in the neighbouring Parts, and sometimes also from a Simple Inflammation thereon; which I call *secondary Affects* of the same, by a Nervous Continuity or Consent; and differing from the *protopathic* or primary Dis-

Diseases of the same Parts. And are we sure the glandulous *Testis* may not suffer (as well as the *Axillar* and *Inguinal* Glands do at some times) from the painful, inflamed and exulcerated *Penis*, and subside again, upon the going away of such Pain and Fluxion? But this I leave as a Conjecture only, 'till others, better qualify'd, more satisfactorily resolve the Point.

Our new Scheme Man (who like those that build Castles in the Air, have a privilege of beginning at which end they please) says, the Matter at these times is *precipitated* to the *Testes*, but which way he observes not; for he had just before been endeavouring to prove the Seat of the Disease (altho' in another's Words) to be the Glandules of the *Urethra*, particularly those called *Mucosa* by Mr. *Comper*, and after him, by Dr. *Drake*; I say he then told us it must be so, because the Cure by Injection could extend no farther, for the valvous obstacle on this side the *Sphincter Vesicae*: But if it can now of a sudden præcipitate, notwithstanding, to the *Testis*, it may surely as well be bred there, and precipitate back again; nay perhaps with more facility, by the Construction of the said Valve, which will more readily favour the passing *ab intra*, than that *ab extra*: but the Word *precipitate*, is a Chymical Word, and serves a Chymical Quack well enough to amuse his unlearn'd Readers in these Terms, tho' there be no more Truth in the Affair, than in his *Embolus* or Sucker, which he has also borrow'd, and which he tells us, the *Penis* makes use of after the seminal Emission, to draw out the pockey Matter from the Woman's *Vagina*, into the Passage of the *Urethra*; which Matter we have already intimated, is

but the *Matrix* only wherein the *Virus*, or Poison, is lodg'd, and whence the same is rais'd *sub Halitus Forma*: So that we must needs think (with Submission always to better Judgments) that as the Word *Matter* is vulgarly understood, there is no Matter in the Case, but a venomous Exhalation, excited by the heat of Action from the same; and we are so far from joyning Issue with this Conceit, that we believe the Infection taken as easily, if not more so, before than after the *Emissio Seminis*: for 'tis then or about that time, that the *Glans* and *Corpora cavernosa Penis*, are most distended and turgid with Blood and Spirits, and the Parts more fit to catch hold of the poisonous *Effluvia*: On the contrary, after Emission, the same subsiding, grow presently flaccid: So that this *Embolus* (if there were any thing like it) or the springy Parts of the Air, have more force in transmitting the virulent Atoms, or *μικρομυαλα*, when the Bulb of the *Penis* is thus distended, and the whole *Ductus* dilated and set wider open: Not to mention that the Remains of the *Semen*, together with the *Mucus* drilling from the *Prostates*, might after better guard the Passage from the Points of the Enemy's Swords, at leastwise Sheath and Ward of his Thrusts: In a Word, altho' I shall not deny the Likelyhood of the Glandules in the *Urethra* being the Seat of *Claps*, so call'd; yet I am as inclinable to believe that the Venereal Venome enters first of all, by a closer and more immediate Contact, as by the Pores of the *Glans*, *Præpuce*, and Skin of the *Penis*; it being apparent that these Parts are usually first of all inflam'd, and oftentimes Excoriated; these likewise are frequently

ly Exulcerated, and these the Seat of *Chancres*, which furnish the like Matter with that which drips from the *Meatus*, and which Dr. *Sydenham* assures us, he hath seen ouze out of the Pores of the *Glans Penis*.

I once had a Patient so strongly infected with this Venome, that the Nervous Bodies of the *Penis* seemed as it were a Collection of Matter, venting it self by the urinary *Ductus*, which was apparent, in that laying my Thumb and Finger on each side the *Septum*, whilst I continued a light Pressure, the same would pour forth in large Quantity, as from another *Abscess*. But whether these are the Ways of the Poison's first Entrance, it is most certain and indubitable, that it has admittance without the Spermatick Discharge, and very probably always before.

I have in another Place made it appear by Fact, that the simple Friction of the denudded, but tumid *Glans*, against a chancrous Ulceration on the *Labia Pudendi*, has been sufficient to give Rise to a virulent *Stillicidium*: And as malign an One as I have seen, was contracted by a momentary Entrance of the *Penis* just within, by a Gentleman, who from a *Schirrus* on the *Prostata*, or at the Extremity of the seminal Vesicles, has their *Ostiole* about the *Caput Gallinaginis*, so lock'd up, that from the Years of Puberty to this present (when he is turn'd of forty) he never knew what it was to evacuate one Drop of *Semen*; yet has the same Propensity thereto with the rest of Mankind: Which Passage I have alledg'd to countenance my own Opinion, that the *Venereal* Venom enters rather before than after the spermatick Ejection; and that the *Urethra* or its Glandules,

dules, however after secreting the purulent Matter, are not indisputably the Parts primarily and immediately seized.

I think it needless to give any Anatomical Description of these Parts in Men, much more so in Women; since no Legal Practitioner can be to seek therein, in an Age especially remarkable for furnishing some useful, but many more obscene and scandalous Accounts thereof. So that waving this, we shall come directly to the *Diagnostic Signs* of the *first Infection*, called vulgarly among our People, a *Clap*, which are these following, *viz.*

Diagnostic Signs of the first Infection. Inflammation of the *Glans Penis, vel ejus Preputium*, but more commonly on the former, at whose Entrance into the *Urethra*, there oftentimes appears (as *Sydenham* has taken notice) a red mealy Spot, and sometime after an ill-favour'd Gaping of the same; sometimes Excoriation or Frettings on the Cuticle of these Parts, from the sharp Humour; the Patient first complaining of a kind of Heat, or rather Smarting of his Urine, being fearful of its coming out, and at its Conclusion much pained especially under the *Frænum*: Quickly after appears a Weeping at the End of the *Glans*, of a crude and indigested sort of Matter, growing purulent, and according to the *Virus* or Poison that gave the Infection, together with the Habit of Body, of several Colours; as of a lighter or deeper yellow; in its worst State greenish, sanious, or bloody, as flows from some other malign Ulcers. About this time also the Ulceration, if there was any, begins to turn callous, and the Disease increasing, forms it self into what the Surgeons call a *Chancre*, discharging great Quantity of the like

like Pus, by which, if the same be not too hastily dried up, the Venom of the Disease is much evacuated, and by the too speedy Exsiccation of which, before the Body is well cleansed, as well as from the too hasty stopping of the other Running, a Pox may happen to commence. These *Chancres* are observ'd on several Parts, more commonly near or upon the Neck of the *Glans*, very frequently about the *Prepuce*, at sometimes though more rarely, on the *Scrotum* and inside of the Thighs. About this time also, according to the Degree of the improving Virulency, come on the *Chordee* and *Priapismus*, two troublesome Symptoms, disquieting the Patient and disturbing him from his Rest a Nights, frequently forcing him out of Bed; the one being a Convulsive Vellication or hauling down of the *Penis*, the other, a sort of painful Compression and Erection only of the same, and both proceeding from a malign *Flatus*, blowing up as it were the nervous Bodies, and exciting these Spasmodic Affects therein. The *Phimosis* and *Paraphimosis*, or the Constriction of the *Prepuce* before the *Glans*, and its Restriction behind its Neck (to which those with a strait Fore-skin are most liable) are Accidents also, now and then very early attending, together with the *Chrystalline* or *Hydatis* at the Extremity of the said Part. The *Hernia humoralis* or swell'd Testicle arieth as well whilst the Patient is in a Course of purging sometimes, as we remark'd before, but is more commonly taken Notice to ensue the too early Exhibition of agglutinative, balsamic, or restrictive Remedies; creating oftentimes much Uneasiness to the Patient, as well as Trouble to the Surgeon; without

without whose Assistance, all the boasted Quack Specifics or *Arcanums* prove insignificant. Next ariseth the *Bubo*, or Swelling of the Glands in the Groins, although when these appear, the Distemper is very frequently denominated a *Pox*, especially when the same are critical, the second Infection now beginning. To those other, as appertaining to the same Parts, belong the *Verruca* on the outside, and the *Caruncula* within the Passage; of all which we shall take farther Notice, when we come to speak separately of the Symptoms of this first Infection, in order to their Removal.

I have recited these Appearances, some of them as befalling one, and some another; to some sooner also than to others, after their Converse with a foul Woman, not as affecting every single Transgressor (although it is not impossible, but that at some times they may all fall to the share of the same Man), but some of them to one Person, others to some other.

The Female Sex, where the Seat of the Disease is more manifest, viz. the Glandules of the *Vagina Uteri*, and not the *Uterus* it self, as some have imagin'd, by reason of the different Formation of the Parts, are freed from many of the Symptoms incident to Men; such I mean, as the *Chordee*, *Tentigo*, *Humoral Hernia*, *Phimosis*, *Paraphimosis*, and *Caruncula*: So that the Signs here, are the *Dysury* and Running chiefly; although they are also liable to *Chancres* and *Verruca*, as well within as on the outward Parts of the *Labia Pudendi*, likewise the *Bæſſæves* or *Inguinal Tumours*.

There

There are some will have the *Phimosis*, applicable also to this Sex, when by reason of the Fluxion arising from some painful *Chancre* or Ulceration, there happens a præternatural Clausure or Coarctation of the *Sphincter Vaginae*, pursing up as it were the external Orifice; but there being nothing on the Inside to be compress'd thereby, as in the Male, I cannot think that Name so suitable here. But I proceed.

'Tis indeed the great Misfortune of that Sex (the modest Part of them), that when by an unkind or brutish Husband, they have received the Infection, their Running is often taken for a *Fluor albus*, and their *Dysuria* for the Gravel or Stone; by which Deception I have known some of them run into the last Degree of a *Pox*, before they knew what their Illness was, or look'd out for proper Remedy. But the Case is different with the Women of the Town, who so soon as their Water disturbs them, after their *Venereal* Engagements, take the Alarm presently, seek out for Help, and (*nisi res sint angusta domi*) so soon as possible get rid of it.

There has been great Dispute among our modern Writers, whether or no there is any *Criterion* or certain Rule of Distinction, between this *Fluor albidus vel subflavus*, and the virulent Dropping from a Venereal Infection: Some of them affirm that there is, and that the same is discoverable at the time of their *Menses*, when the *Fluor* ceases, and the *Strillidium* still continues; which was the Sentiment and Assertion of the famous *Baglivi*, among some others. On the other Side, a late Writer upon this Controversy assures us, (if

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ken for a
Fluor al-
bus in Wo-
men, with
Notes of
Distinction
twixt one
and t'other*

(if we may take his Word,) that the Matter of both Runnings is the same, viz. the Liquor of the *Lacuna* in the *Vagina Uteri*: So that this Difficulty still remains, the former Remark being founded, as this Gentleman would have it, upon meer *Chimera*, and having nothing but Fancy to support it.

Yet surely before this Position had been thus dogmatically advanced, it behoved our Author to have been well satisfy'd, that the *Fluor albus* proceeds out of the said *Lacuna*, since many (and of them some very learned) Authors tell us, that the same is an Excrement discharged by the Vessels of the *Uterus* it self, made out of the nutritious Juice perverted or vitiated by some Distemperature of this Part, or of the whole Body, but here secreted and thrown out; and which at the time of Menstruation either wholly stops, or is thereby so obscur'd as to be rendered less conspicuous; whereas the other Flux being allow'd to be supplied by the Excretory Ducts of the said *Lacuna*, or from some *Ulcuscula* in the *Vagina*, continues its Discharge as well before as at the time of the Woman's Purgation by her Courses; and which, the opposite Writers assure us, may be distinguished at these times by a curious Observer, though drilling at the same time out of one external and common Passage. Again may it not be queried, that if there be indeed so great Analogy between these *Lacuna* in the *Vagina*, and those of the *Urethra*, as the same learned Author supposeth (both Fluxes being supply'd from the same Liquor or Juice), how comes it that in some *Cachectic* Habits or ill States of Health, none of the said Running is found to appear in Men?

then? for the simple *Gonorrhœa* is manifestly of another Nature.

A farther, but still somewhat uncertain Direction, we have from the Quantity, which is usually much larger in the *Fluor* than from the Venereal Contagion; some Women being indeed so delug'd by the former, that after lying along in Bed some Hours, when they come to stand upright, the said Humour flows forth in large Quantity, and several Cloths are souled sometimes in a few Hours; whereas the other glides more insensibly, now and then a drop. 'Tis true a mild or inconsiderable *Fluor albus* may furnish no more than a very virulent *Stillicidium*; but then the deeper yellow or greenish Colour of this latter, with the *Dysuria* or Pain in making Water (which is less heeded, if at all troublesome, in a gentle white Flux), but especially the attending *Chancres*, where there are any present, put the Question out of doubt: And truly every Woman who was before perfectly clean and dry in these Parts, neither lately has undergone a hard Labour in Childbirth, that shall in few Days after familiar Converse with a Man, find a Heat or Pricking in her Urine, which just before she was unacquainted with, together with the Appearance of Matter flowing out of the *Pudendum*, has great Cause to suspect an Injury, and to send in time for her Physician, who may satisfy her of the Truth, and direct such Remedies as are suited to her Condition.

For the farther clearing of this Point, which is indeed very necessary we should rightly understand, I shall not think much to transcribe hither the Words of a very learned Man of our

our own College, I mean Dr. Charlton, who in his *Rheumatismi Uterini Genealogia, sive, Fluoris Albi Historia*, having placed the Causes of that Distemper under the following Heads, (scil.)

1. In Uteri Atrophia, sive Substantia ejus justo laxior reddita. 2. In Glandulis ejusdem officii sui immemoribus. 3. In Lympha-ductuum aperi-
tione. 4. In Tubulorum Membraneorum dilata-
tione. 5. In Exulceratione. He pro-
ceeds thus, in relation to the different Seats
of these two Distempers, as well as their
proper Diagnostic Signs, or Marks of Distin-
ction.

Dr. Charl-
ton's Di-
stinction of
the Fluor
albus from
the Gonor-
rhoea so
call'd.

*Rheumatismi Uterini Origine, Causisque tam
antecedentibus, quam proximis, atque primariis,
prout Facultates nostrae ferebant, jam tandem in-
vestigatis; ostensisque tum ejusdem Speciebus di-
versis, tum Signis cuique Speciei propriis, quibus
inter se discriminantur: aliud nil Disquisitionis
hujus complimento videtur deesse, nisi ut peculia-
res quasdam subjungam Notas, quibus Fluor iste
à virulentâ distinguatur Gonorrhœâ, quam impu-
ra Venus infligit, quaque saepenumero sub Fluoris
albi specie vel experientissimis Medicis imposuit.
Quare, ut extremum Fabula actum peragam, con-
sulamque Tyronum Utilitati, animadverto; Βε-
μῶδιν Γονόρροιαν à Fluore albo tum Sede, tum Sym-
ptomatibus atque Signis evidenter discrepare.*

Quippe in Mulieribus, non Uterus, nec ejus Va-
gina Gonorrhœa Sedes est; sed Pars illa Glandu-
lis referta, & in inferiore ac anteriore Vagina
Parte, prope Meatus urinarii Exitum, sita, quam
Herophilus apud Galenum [lib. 14. de Usu Par-
tium] Prostatarum nomine primus insignivit: Nec
immeritò; Uteri enim Vaginam ab Urethrâ dex-
trè dissecando dividendibus in Conspectum venit
Substantia quaedam membronosa, & albicans, uni-

us ferè Digiti transversæ Crassitudinem æquans, totamque extrinsecus cingens Urethra Canalem; quam perreptant, & in qua terminantur Lacuna illa, sive Ductus conspicui, qui in principio Urethrae, & in inferiore Vagina Parte reperiuntur, quemadmodum cuiquam eos inflato aere distendenti facile apparet: adeo ut Substantia ista pro Mulierum Prostatis, sive Corpore glanduloso, Virorum prostatis analogo, rectè accipiatur. Idem Officii etiam Parilitas demonstrat. Harum quippe Munus est, in se excipere, acuerè, demumque in Libidinis Ardore emittere tenuiorem Succum nutritii illuc delati partem; quæ Acrimoniâ suâ salinâ Feminas ad Venerem stimulat, Uterique Vaginam in Coitu lubricâ Voluptate titillat. Hic igitur cecutiit alioquin oculatissimus Veslingius, qui [Syntag. Anat. Pag. 73.] Utero Prostatas glandulosas derogavit. Ceterum ex his tantum Prostatis Gonorrhœam scaturire, hoc mihi validissimo Argumento est quòd in Mulieribus vitio illo jædatis, & post Mortem dissectis Prostatæ hæc semper comperiuntur exulceratæ, saniemque virosam compressu expuentes.

And a little farther he goes on as follows: Cognitâ jam Gonorrhœa virosa Sede, ad reliqua Discriminis Indicia progredior: Quæ partim à Materia extillantibus Qualitatibus, partim à Symptomatibus, infectarumque Mulierum Querelis, partim à Causis antecedentibus desumenda sunt. Quod per Gonorrhœam Veneream excidit, continenter assiduoque fertur ut in uterino Fluore. Est tamen crassius multò, atque modò album, modò flavum, aut virescens, Odore gravi molestum, acre & exedens; ac proinde rarò deprehenditur citra Pudendi Ulcus; semper sibi Comitem habet acerrimum Urinæ Ardorem, cum Stranguria; ob inflammatam, sæpèque excoriatam Urethra Extre-

mitatem. At nondum his Notis certo possit ab uterino Fluore internosci; sed hinc maximè, quòd prorumpentibus Catameniis non desinat, sed cum his, & mox ab iis similiter persistat: Uterinus verò Fluor cessat in Mensium Eruptione, & aliquanto post tempore. Adhuc, Fluoris albi Materia, alteram in Gonorrhœa manantem Quantitate longè excedit. Quæ hoc vitio polluantur, non de Lumbagine, sed de Incendio & Acerbitate quadam Pudoris Sinum quasi adurente, quæ inter meiendum exacerbatur, conqueruntur. Quinetiam Luis Venerea Signa se interdum produnt; neque uterini Fluoris Indicia ulla cernuntur. Caterum qui certior esse velit, Pudenda inspiciat. Ita enim Partes Urethrae contiguas (in quibus Lacunarum modò memoratarum Exitus terminantur) mucosâ quâdam Materiâ conspurcatis, ac interdum etiam exulceratis deprehendet; reliquis Vaginae partibus interim rectè se habentibus, cujus contrarium in Fluxu albo reperiri assolet.

Vide Mead
de Imper.
Sclis. p. 84.

Prognostic
Signs of
the first
Infection.

Hoping the Reader's Pardon for this Profluxity, I now hasten to the Prognostic Signs of the first Infection, called by the Antients (as we before remark'd) untruly a Gonorrhœa, and more properly of some of the Moderns, *Stillidium purulentum*; or as Harvy saith it is termed among the Dutch, *Een Drypert*, the Dropper. As to the Event I say, the same is generally a Pox, where the Sick falls into the Hands of Quacks, or other ignorant Pretenders; or if he will not conform to Rules (and 'tis not often that our common Sinners of this Nature will) the Consequence may be perhaps the same, under the best of Management.

If there be only a Dysury with a simple Running, of good Colour and Condition, in as good a Habit and a regular Patient, the Case

Case

Case promiseth well for an easy and speedy Cure. A late Writer hereupon acquaints us, in his first Edition, that the later the Symptoms appear, the greater is the Virulency; in his second he says, the sooner they appear, the Virulency is greatest; and both these Positions are advanced as *Corollaries* from the same *Lemma*, like some other, I must acknowledge as to myself, seeming Inconsistencies in that learned Man's Discourse. But if the Distemper is attended with *Chardee* or *Priapism* (bespeaking greater Virulency in the Taint) there is like to be greater Trouble: more still if callous Ulceration, or *Chancres* arise about the *Glans* and *Prepuce*; or if accompanied with *Hernia humoralis*: Still worse, if a *Phimosis* with the like *Chancres* underneath, are present, or a *Paraphimosis* also; where in the first, you cannot sometimes come at your Work, without ripping up the Duplication of the Fore-skin; and in the last, there may be Danger of Gangrene or Mortification to the uncover'd *Glans*, by its Strangulation; and when you may be also necessitated to cut through the Folds of the same, to set that Part at Liberty. But worst of all, where *Carcuncles* are form'd within the Passage, which threaten an *Ischury* or entire Stop to the Urine, creating exquisite Pains to the Patient, and great Vexation also to the honest Artist.

Yet all these, with diligent Care and a sound Judgment, may be overcome, and the Patient restor'd to a perfect Health again; if it were his first especially, or perhaps his second Mishap of this Kind. But let no one think himself (however the more modish or

gallant Man) the more like to be found or compleat in his Health for his repeated Follies of this Nature, least finding Himself deceiv'd, he repent too late. For 'tis most certain that neither this Disease, nor yet its Remedies, were ever found to improve a Constitution, or to change it otherwise, than from a sound, to a morbid State.

*Men
easier in-
fected than
Women,
and sooner
cured.*

But farther : The Infection it self is oftentimes observ'd to spread faster in Men than Women, contrary to what some Authors have laid down : because the Genitals of these latter are better defended by the Deluge of Humours usually dreining off that way ; and in some of whom this Poison lies therefore conceal'd, or as it were sheathed, many Months, I might say Years, without appearing to have otherwise polluted the Blood, or shewing it self in other Symptoms, than a Running accompanied sometimes with *Chancres*. Nay, I am satisfied I have seen some common Women, that for several Years together, have never been without the one or other of these Appearances ; and however communicating the Venome to some who daily convers'd with them, yet kept their own Flesh, were strong and lusty, eat well, drank hard, and seldom, if at all, took Physick upon that Account. But 'tis plain, that all do not escape so well, nor have I found any of them so easily cur'd, by reason of the great Laxity of these Parts, and their being always steeped by the Humours aforesaid, as the like Degree of Infection is in Men.

The learned Writer formerly mentioned, allows the Men to be sooner catch'd ; very few, he says, escaping that meddle with a diseased Woman,

Woman, Notwithstanding the inconsiderable Quantity they can take up of the venereal Poyson; whereas Women, who, he tells us also, receive a Million of times more, yet escape the same. His Reason this, for that the latter finds it blended or blunted with another oily Liquor, the Semen; whilst the former takes it in full Force out of the Vagina, where it was lodged before, by some infected Person, and where it may lye some time without Damage to her. But surely if it be thus blended, when discharged into the Vagina, it might be redischarged therewith (*finita Copulatione*) in the Woman's erect Posture, at least the Spicula broken as well therewith, as sheathed farther by the glandulous Liquor, with which these Parts are bedew'd more particularly at such times. Wherefore I must needs think a better Reason is taken from the different Texture or Formation of the Genitals themselves; the Man's being dry and turgid only with Blood and Spirits, the Glans also alike tumid, and being bared from its Covering, the Prepuce, is endow'd with a most exquisite Sense; consequently more exposed to the venomous Effluvia arising from the infected Parts. And hence it is as true as common a Remark, that those who have this Part always uncovered by a retracted Fore-skin, escape for the most part better than others. The Women contrarily, for the Causes just before related, are both less susceptible of the Taint, and its Progress, when communicated, is generally slower also: But enough of this.

As to what relates to the Cure of this *first The Cure in Infection* or French Disease, (which whether *general of the first Infection* theirs or not, has one of its Epithets, *Alamode*, thence borrow'd) there have been, and still

are various Methods taken ; and he that cures soonest, provided he cure safely, is doubtless the best Physician or Surgeon ; but this is not the Aim of our *London Quacks*, who, if they can but stop the Running or heal the Sores, (which very few of them know how to accomplish neither) regard not the Consequence, usually a *Pox*, as we observ'd but now in our *Prognosticks*. Nor truly is it very material, or of great Moment, it should be otherwise with the Generality of our Fornicatours : For as the sham Physician is eager of his Money, so is the sham'd Patient in as much haste to go again to his unlawful Pleasures : Thus one *Clap* is often palm'd upon an other, and each, unless the first, very probably on a preceeding *Pox*. But we return to the Cure.

In order whereunto, Purgation is I think allow'd almost on all sides, and doubtless necessary to discharge the *Cacochymy* ; yet here likewise our new Writer thereof finds fault, and tells us (how truly let all good Artists judge) *it were better the Gonorrhœa should run off, of it self, than be treated with such Medicines, as by their stimuli add to the Malignity, and encrease the Disease ; for it is not (saith he) so much as pretended, that purgatives destroy any Part of the Matter of this Distemper, but what they effect is by their stimuli, helping off with the infected Matter ; which yet if wholly left to it self, would be more safely discharg'd.* Again, saith he, that purging Medicines do not act directly in destroying the Matter, is most certain, but only in the small Assistance they give to Nature, when it carries off the same, in some very healthy Constitutions.

Let it be so then, if it carry's off the Matter of the Disease, it is equally beneficial, as if it de-

destroy'd the same. What he means by some *healthy Constitutions*, I know not; for if they help not also in the less healthful, to what purpose are they prescrib'd by the best Authors, and daily put in practice by the best Artists, with the best Success; or why does this learn'd Gentleman himself (after he has thus declaim'd against these Medicines) inform us in the same Discourse, *that as purging Medicines have been proved to be of Use in the Cure of Claps, which is likewise Manifest by Experience, he will set down some Forms thereof.*

There is no doubt to be made, but that different Purgatives, in different Habits, are to be made choice of; and that great prudence is requir'd as to the time of their Being continued; in which perhaps consists one of the nicest Points of this Cure. For if in some *Dyscrasies* of the Blood, and in some Infections of this kind, we continue the stronger sort, especially, of these Remedies promiscuously, till the Matter ceaseth to flow, or till it becomes perfectly White and Tenacious, and only glews up the Orifice of the *Urethra* (as is the Manner of some) we shall very likely oftentimes find our selves disappointed, and so far from gaining our End, that both the Virulency of the Flux, as well as the other Symptoms, may happen to increase upon us. Thus I have more than once observed in some Patients, I have had formerly, that after half a score or a dozen times purging them, every, or (according to their Strength) each other Day, with some brisk *Cathartick*, the *Stillicidium* hath been both lessened in its Quantity, and grown better conditioned also in its other Qualities; the Symptoms likewise have been corrected,

and sometimes wholly taken off; when pursuing the same Evacuation a little longer, or perhaps to as many more Times, it has again grown ill-conditioned, and the former Accidents of *Dysury* and *Priapism* have again returned: So that I have been forced to leave off the Purgings, at least with the stronger *Catharticks*, and to mix only a little *Pulvis Rad. Rhei*, with some *Terebinthinate* or balsamick Medicine, till the Running has again declined; after which the latter by themselves. And this Accident I have observ'd most frequently to have attended some bilious and hot or dry Temperaments, whose Blood is as it were fir'd, and the Parts farther stimulated by the *Colocynth. Scammoneat. or Diagrediat.* Purges, usually ordered at such Times, and well enough suited to the colder, more lax and Phlegmatick Constitutions. So that in short, he who (in an excellent good Author's Words) *cleanseth well*, unless we restrain *well* to *sufficiently*, doth not always cure well. And this I have the rather hinted, that the younger Practitioner may be inform'd, that although for the most part, it may be necessary the Purgation should be continued, till the Matter is better coloured, and almost ready to disappear; yet have we at all times no absolute *Cynosure*, thereby to steer this Cure of the *first Infection*. Nor will the yellow Colour be always found a Mark of the Malignity (though most commonly) so much, as of an ill Habit, a bilious Blood, or some other singular *Dyscrasy* of the Juices therein. For although the Stopping of such a Running by Restringtons, very commonly lays the Foundation of a *Second Infection*: Yet by the Means
above,

above, and hereafter to be observed, some others have been well cured, although this Yellowness has continu'd to the last; in which I think I have the concurrent Sentiment of a late Writer upon the same Subject.

I have the rather also touch'd upon this *ὑπερκαθαρσις*, or *Superpurgation*, because I believe many stubborn *Gleets* have been at first this way promoted, and the Patient's Body harrafs'd to no Purpose, the Malignity of the Distemper being increased, which was intended to be thereby removed.

The general Purgatives I would however recommend, are those commonly used by the Surgeons of the Town: *viz. Extr. Rud. Pil. Coch. Min.* or that with fewer Ingredients (but full out as efficacious as any of them) the *Pil. ex Duobus*. The latter being what I usually order from $\mathfrak{Zi}$. to $\mathfrak{Zss}$, and in Bodies robust, sometimes to $\mathfrak{Zii}$. with $\mathfrak{Zss}$, *gr. xv.* or $\mathfrak{Zi}$. of *Calomel*: which may be repeated every other Day, or with some few, who bear the Operation well, every Day for eight or ten times, when the Flux commonly lessens, and looks of a better, *i. e.* of a whiter Colour.

The *Confect. Hamech* and *Benedicta laxativa*, were the common Purges of the Antients at these Times. Dr. Sydenham makes a *Mass ex Pil. Coch. Maj. & Extr. Rud. ana $\mathfrak{Ziii}$. Res. Jalap. & Diagred. ana $\mathfrak{Zss}$, cum Opobals. q. s. fiant Pil. vi. ad $\mathfrak{Zi}$. quarum sumat Ager quatuor omni Mane per quatuordecim Dies; dein alternis Auroris, per alias Septimanas duas; denique bis in Hebdomade, usque ad Curationis Finem.*

But this is a Penance few of our People will submit to, nor is there always (as I have just now observed) any Necessity that they should.

The *Pulvis Diasena* and *Warvicensis* called otherwise *Sanctus* and *Cornachini*; are likewise given by some, as is also this following Mass, in use with a good Artist, and who, I believe, has had as much of this Business as most in Town.

℞ *Scammon. Sulphurat. Colocynth. præp. Merc. dulc. pp. ana. p. æq. Terebinth. Ven. q. s. ut formetur Mas. pro Pil. ex quibus Deglutientur iij. iv. vel v. secundum Vires, ac Operationis Modum, singulis, vel melius, alternis Diebus.*

But in the hot, dry or hectical Dispositions, you must not be too busy with this Sort of Catharticks: For such, the *Pulv. Rad. Rhei cum Cremore Tartari*, or the *Electuarium lenitivum cum Pulv. Jalap.* may suffice; as also the *Decoct. Sen. Gereon.* or a strong Infusion of the said *Radix Rhabarb. incis. Tamarind. Fol. Sen. & Sal. Tartari.* Some Forms of which I shall here give you.

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Rhei ℥ss. Rad. Jalap. pulv. ℥i. Crem. Tart. ℥ij. vel Tart. vitriol. gr. v. ad ℥ss. Elect. lenitivi cum Syr. Viol. aliquantulum mollesacti q. s. m. f. Bolus.* ℞ *Decoct. Senæ Gereon. ℥iij. Syr. Ros. solut. de Rhamno, ana ℥ss. Crem. Tart. ℥ss. m. f. Haustus lenitèr purgans.* ℞ *Rad. Rhei tenuitèr incis. Fol. Senæ, ana ℥iss vel ℥ii. Tamarind. ℥ss. Sal. Tart. ℥i. Sem. Anis. P. j. Aq. Cichor. ℥iv. fiat Infusio calida per Noctem, mane coletur, & adde Syr. Ros. Solut. Manna opt. ana ℥i. m. fiat Potio mane sumenda, usuali Regimine cum hisce omnibus observato.*

At these Times it will be also necessary over night to lodge gr. xii or xv of the *Calomelanos*, with a little of the *Conf. Fracast.* or *Conf. Ros.* taken in a *Bolus* going to Rest, and purged

purged off again next Morning, with one or other of these Medicines.

In my own Practice, after I have sufficiently Purged off the Virulency, or as the Quantity and Colour of the Flux shall indicate; I usually finish with ʒj. of the Balsam *Cobaiba*, called commonly *Capivi*, given at several times; *vel sub forma Electuarij, cum Conserv. fruct. Cynosbat. vel Instar Pasta alba, cum sacch. alb. prap. sumendo Alterutrius Quant. Nuc. Mosc. Maj. mane atque vesperi, ventriculo vacuo.*

One Pot of this Composition, hath very frequently compleated the Work; or if there be occasion, I repeat it once, twice, or perhaps thrice, if any Remains of the Gleet should so require, and this Remedy I prefer to any of the Terebinthinate ones, or indeed any other of the natural Balsams, whither *Gileadense, Peruanum, Opobalsamum, Tolutanum* (all used by some Practitioners for this purpose) because I find it heats and binds less than these last; Nor is it such a Tell-tale as the former, where the Chamber Pot by its smell, discovers what has been done all over the House; besides it is less Nauseous to many Peoples Stomachs than the Common Turpentine, especially if taken in the way I have here prescrib'd it.

Indeed I have often wonder'd so few of our Writers, have taken Notice of this noble Medicament, in finishing the Cure of *Claps*, and of *Gleets* arising from thence; for which I believe very few Remedies can compare in the whole Physical Republick, and they who know rightly how to time it, may perform more in a Week than by all the other Methods now used, in a Month. I am sure I have known one single Ounce thereof, effect more in some of these

these Cases, than a whole Pound of Turpentine, mix'd up too, as Mr. *Wiseman* directs, cum Pulv. Jalap. Crem. Tart. & Sale Prunel. or than the *Chio* and *Cyprus* Turpentine taken alone in large Quantity's. When this Composition of ours gives more than a couple of Stools a Day, and I am satisfied the Malignity is beforehand carried off, I sometimes direct as follows: R Conf. Fruct. Cynosb. Balsam. Cabaiba ana ℥j. Ter. Japon. pp. ℥ij. Sacch. alb. q. s. ut fiat Elect. Solidioris consistentia, cujus ex Cuspide Cultelli, sumat Morsulum ad Magnitud. Castaneæ, Mane ac Vesperi, and sometimes I add likewise the Pulv. Rhei parum torrefact. ; both which in Weepings merley of the Seminals, from a too great Laxity, or some preceeding Debility from an *Hypercatharsis*, are together with a like Quantity of the *Croc. Mart. Restr.* always to be added, the Sugar being now left out.

It was this Balsam a late Quack (famous for Clap-curing) mix'd up with *Cassia*, *Merc. d. Ocul. Canc. Sal. Prunel. & Sal Succin.* into an Electuary, which together with his *Sublimat. Solution*, and his Syringe for the *Penis*, made up his *Packet* ; and by which it is said that he acquired a plentiful Income. Those who desire to see the Prescript, may find it in the Treatise call'd *The Symptoms, Nature, Cause and Cure of a Gonorrhœa* : Second Edition ; that in the First being different, as also in a Quack Libel under the Sanction of M. D. set forth lately by one *Spink*.

The *Potio Alba*, ex *Terebinth. Ven. cum ovi vitello & Vin. alb. Composita.* is a Remedy that was formerly in much request, and still used by some Surgeons as well abroad as at home,

on

on the like Account; being deemed also very serviceable, but a nauseous Drench to be repeated, and surly in its Operation; so that the nicer Palates and weak Stomachs cannot dispence with it. Somewhat like it we have in *Bates*, under the same Title. But instead of these, the *Chio* and *Cyprus* Turpentine have been customarily exhibited to the Quantity of a Filberd, Nutmeg or Chestnut, Night and Morning, or only once, at Night, wrap'd up in Sugar, or cover'd over with a Wafer; also the former Turpentine boil'd up till it is fit to be made into Pills; likewise the *Ol. Terebinth*, is prescribed by some to Ten, Fifteen or Twenty Drops, destill'd first upon a Lump of Sugar, and after dissolv'd in a Glass of Ale or white Wine; after the same Manner the *Opobalsam*. is taken, which I think the better Medicine of the two, especially for some particular Constitutions.

David Abercromby, for his Cure of the *Gonorrhœa* falsely so called, directs in this Manner. *R. Cassia rec. Extr. ʒj, Pulv. Rad. Rhei. Crem. Tart. ana ʒj, M. F. Bolus; vel R. Tereb. Ven. non lota ʒiij, Rhei pulv. ʒj, sacch. q. s. Misce.*

Dr. Harvy thus, *R. Tereb. non lota ʒiij. Rhei Elect. pulv. a ʒss. ad ʒi. Gum. Guaj. a ʒi. ad ʒss. Merc. d. a ʒss. ad ʒi. M. F. Bolus, sumendus Mane, & pro Robustis, repetatur Vesperi.*

Yet notwithstanding, after due Purgation with some of the *Catharticks* formerly set down, best suited to the Temperament of the Sick, I have said enough to convince the Reader, that I think the *Capivi Balsam* preferable to most others, for healing and agglutinating the Ulcerated Parts, at the close of this Disorder: Who must not admire if I omit the Mention-

Mentioning any Injections outwardly, or Restringtons in common Use prescribed to be taken inwardly.

As to the first, I confess I never had any great Opinion of them: Nor unless in very much Disturbance from the Urine, by some Excoriation in the Passage, or greater Difficulty than ordinary in drying up the *Gleet*; have I seen Occasion for them: When probably a little *Aq. Hordei*, or a small Solution of the *Troch. Alb. Rhas. in aq. Plantag. vel Ros.* has been directed for the former; and a small *Aq. Calcis cum Syr. de Ros. sic, vel Mel. Ros.* for the latter. As to their Use in *Caruncles*; we shall speak presently. In respect to Restringtons, such as the *Bolus verus, Sang. Drac. Succin. Mastich. Os sapia, Ter. Lemn. Mumia*, and the like: Since I practis'd, with the Balsam before mention'd, I have but seldom had occasion for them in the common Runnings, and when I have, I cannot say I have always found they would answer Expectation; nor indeed should I advise any one (however inoffensive or necessary they are represented by *De Blegny* and some others) in a virulent *Stillicidium* to have any thing to do with Them.

The time of Using these *Balsamick Medicines*, is generally speaking, after the Virulency is purged off; the Symptoms removed, and the Colour of the Running (which is now grown inconsiderable in its Quantity) changed from its former yellow or greenish Cast, to a more pale and whiter Aspect, and a more tenacious Consistence also. But if notwithstanding the Repetition of your purging Remedies, this Alteration cannot be acquir'd; the Symptoms before enumerated rather improving; you must make Revulsion by Vomiting your Patient, with a proper

proper Dose of the *Turpethum Min.* repeated at two or three Days distance, once or twice: After which, according to his Habit (the Malignity being somewhat Check'd) some more gentle *Cathartick*, as the *Pulv. Rhei* before observ'd, may be mix'd with the Terebinthinate, or Balsamick Medicine; and the Matter still daily decreasing, these latter (as we have already intimated) by themselves. But if the *Clap* (as frequently happens) be complicate with other Symptoms, and a *second Infection* is also present, you must then proceed as we shall direct in the farther prosecution of our Discourse, and for the present overlook the *first*.

I know the Author of the late Treatise we have before refer'd to, tells us that these *Balsamick Remedy's* differ not from *Restrictants* in the Cure of *Claps*; neither can be said to be *Healers*, because there is no preceeding *Digestion*: to which may be answer'd, that we have very commonly all the Appearance, the Parts furnishing the Matter, are capable of showing us; that is a State of Crudity and Indigestion, and (the Malignity overcome) a State also of Concoction; suitable I say to the Nature of the Parts affected, tho' perhaps not what is exactly agreeable to that which is produced by some others. But whether this be so or not, if these Remedies perform'd no other Office than by meerly Restricting without Healing, how comes it that two of the best of them, *Turpentine* and *Capivi*, perform the generality of these Cures, yet purge at the same time; from whence surely we may infer, that they both deterge and heal, much differently from the common Restrictives, which shut up the Poyson, constipate the Belly; either thickening the Fluids, or constringing the Mouths
of

of their containing Vessels; and consequently if unseasonably directed, by detaining the said Venomous Matter, lay the Foundation of a worse Disease than that which they were given to remedy: But to proceed to our Subject.

There are some who, for this end, exceedingly Magnify the *Clap-water* of *Quercetan*: Which he orders to be given by two Spoonfuls twice a Day, *Certè tamen præmissâ debitâ Catharsi*, and which he prepares thus.

℞ *Pulv. Fol. Menth. Distamni, Rad. Irid. Flor. ana ℥j. sem. Agn. Cast. Ruta & Lactuca ana ℥vj. Terebinth. Ven. ℥iv. vini alb. ℥xx. Destillentur in Alembico vaporis Balneo.*

As also the following from *Riverius*, little differing, which that learned and practical Physician tells us, he gave commonly to finish the Cure, after twice Purging with *Calomel* and *Pil. Coch. Min. ana ℥j.* and tentimes with *℥j. of Pulv. Rad. Rhei cum ℥iij. Terebinth. enet.*

℞ *Menth. sic. ℥iij. Sem. Lactuc. Ruta, Agni Cast. ana ℥ij. Distamn. Cret. ℥x. Sacch. alb. ℥ij. Omnia pulverizentur, & addendo Terebinth. Ven. ℥v. Vini. alb. generosi ℥xxx. F. Destillatio in Baln. Mar. & capiat Coch. ij. omni Mane, duabus horis ante Cibum.*

But these in my Opinion, seem better fitted for the Cure of the *Tabes Dorsalis*, so call'd, where by a hot, saline or acrid Seed, the Patient is constantly stimulated in his Sleep to Nocturnal Polutions; from whence so great Portions of this *Quintessentia Sanguinis* are carried off, as at length brings on a *Nervous Atrophy*; the Patient quickly after growing *Hectical* and melting away with a *Marasmus*. These distill'd Waters I say, seem likely to effect more here, than in the venereal or virulent *Claps*.

The

The Cure by Clysters, which were contriv'd for those whose Aversion to Medicine is insuperable (tho' it be not so to the beloved Vice) is by throwing up $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, or $\mathfrak{z}$ vj. of the *Terebinth. Ven. cum Ovi Vitel. solut.* once a Day, and sometimes twice: if once only, it may be made more purgative with the *Conf. Hamlech*, for the stronger Sort, or the *Elect. de suc. Ros. Diacatholicon. Lenitivum.* for the Weaker; but this Method (unless the Cure be promoted by giving some Mercurial Cathartick between whites, and some Balsamick also, when the Virus is taken off) is scarce to be confided in: Nor have I known (unless very rarely) that it has answer'd the Expectation.

Having thus laid down the Curative Method in general, I shall now take Notice of some particular Symptoms, accompanying this Disease.

The first of which, and which usually is the *Cure of* Præcursor or Harbinger to the rest, is the *Dys-* *the Symp-* *toms at-* *tending* *this first* *Infection.* *And first* *of the Dys-* *uria.* *uria*, or *Ardor Urina*: Altho' the learned Author of *The Symptoms*, &c. tells us, the same doth not appear till three or four Days after the Running, notwithstanding our Clap'd Patients take the first Hint of their Misfortunes from this Smart and Pricking of their Water, and which they commonly observe before the said Running is discover'd, at least together therewith. The Chymists say this Disturbance ariseth from some *Saline armoniac Needles fluctuating in a purulent Fluor.* Be it so, then, the Heat and Acrimony (without staying exactly to gauge their Size) indicate certainly some refrigerating, attemperating, diluting and emulsing Liquors, that may take off this Complaint, and ease them of their Pain: For
which

which Cause let the Patient drink, especially on the Days he does not purge, and in the Evenings of those he does, the *Lac vaccinium cum p. a. Aq. Font. Coctum*; also the *Lac Amygdalinum*, or some Emulsion præpar'd *Ex. sem. 4. fr. Maj. cum sem. Papav. & Hyosciam. alb.* Edulcorated or rendred grateful to his Palate, *cum Syr. Papav. Rhæad. de Althæa vel de Nymph.* or when by reason of the Pain he is very restless, the *Syr. de Meconio*, instilling into each Draught of the same, a few Drops of the *Spir. Nitr. dulcis*. A form or two of such a Liquor, may be after this Manner.

Rx Amygd. d. Extortic. Num. vii. Sem. 4. fr. Maj. a. ʒj. contunde, & gradatim Affunde Aq. Hordei (in qua ʒij. Gum. Arabic. incoxerint) lbiss. Colatura adde Aq. Cinamom. hord. ʒij. Sacch. alb. ʒss. vel syr. de Althæa ʒj. Misce. vel Rx Amygd. dul. ut prius decortic. Num. x. Sem. Lactuca & Sem. Papav. alb. ana ʒss. Contusis affunde ut antea Decoct. Hord. & Liquirit. fiatque Emulsio S. A. in a Draught of either of these (as we observ'd before) may be dissolved ʒss. or ʒvj. (the other Syrup being here omitted) of the *Syr. de Meconio*, in the Evening of his purging Days, to dispose him to rest, after the Tumult raised in the Blood by the preceeding *Cathartick*: But these Liquors simply not availing to remove this Complaint, we must order ʒj. ʒss. or ʒij. of the *Chrystal Mineral. or Sal. Prunel.* in a Draught of the same, with its æqual weight of white Sugar, to be repeated two or three times a Day; adding farthermore upon occasion (as in the *Chordee* or *Priapism*) *Sacch. Saturn. gr. v. & in Mixture dolorifica, totidem Camphora*: Which Remedies generally remove the Complaints of this kind. These Accidents being

being likewise attended at sometimes with great Fluxion and Inflammation, as appears by the feverish Disorder with which they are affected; it is requisite at such times, but more especially in Sanguine Constitutions, to empty their Veins by Bleeding, which will cool their Bodies, abate the Inflammation, and prevent some Disturbances given afterwards to the Blood, by the purging Physick that is necessary to follow; it being also approved by most of the Moderns, as a justifiable Practice, however Condemn'd by the Antients and some few others.

If there be only a simple Excoriation on the Glans or *Prapuce*, a Pledgit of *Diapompholygos* may be sufficient; but if Ulceration, you must forward the Digestion, especially if there be Callosity, or *Chancres* already formed; at which times your *Merc. precip. rub.* sprinkled thereon, with the Digestive over, may be convenient and proper also to deterge them. After which you need not be overhasty to dry them up, till the Virulency is purged off and corrected by your Internals; least in stifling the Venome here, it should show it self after in other pocky Eruptions, and stand then in need of the Method of Cure for a confirm'd *Lues*. Again if your *Pracipitate* prove insufficient to correct the Virulency, and subdue the Chancrous Excrescence, you may touch it with the *Lac Sublimat. Corrosf.* described in our Treatise *de Morbis Cutaneis*, or lay on a small Pledgit express'd from the same; also a light touch of the *Butyrum Antimonii*, or of the lunar Caustick, may be sometimes necessary: But if they still happen to improve in their Virulency, or grow more Spreading and Corrosive, whilst your Patient

Excoriations and Chancres.

is purged with Mercurials; there is no better Way of making Revulsion than by exhibiting *gr. viii. ix. or x.* (according to the Age, Strength and Habit, as also Use to the like Medicines) of the *Turpeth. Min.* in a Bole with *Conf. Ros.* and to repeat the same Remedy, if there be occasion, at two or three Days distance, twice or thrice; by which you will find the *Chancre* not only to abate of its fretful Nature, and growing milder or more manageable; but the Symptoms of Pain, *Chordee* or *Priapism* (if attending) will likewise quickly go off, the *Stillicidium* from the *Penis* will be lessen'd, and its Malignity also subdu'd: After which your Purgation as before directed may be repeated at proper Intervals, as well to secure the *Turpeth*, from flavering the Patient, as to carry off any Relicks of the Venereal Poison, that by reason of the *Emetick*, may have taken hold of the Blood: Of which tho' some good Artists tell us there is no Danger; yet do I own my self ever best pleas'd with the Cure, that did not want them, or Restringtons either, but only purging off the *Virus*, and thereby cleansing, and after healing with the Balsamick I have already recommended.

Excre-
cencies
of
various
sorts.

But of this Symptom, together with the *verruca Penis*, the *Thymi*, *Fici* and *Condylomata*, with other Excrecences from a venereal Taint, sprouting *juxta Podicem*, as also of the *Phimosis* and *Paraphimosis*, we have already made some Mention in our Treatise aforesaid, among the Diseases incident to the Skin of the *Præpuce*, and others *Circa Anum*; so that there may seem less Reason to enlarge here upon the same: However I shall not pretermitt, what I have of late Years found always successful in overcoming

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ing these chancrous Ulcerations, either on the *Glans* or *Preputium* in Men, and the *Labia* as well as *Sinus Pudoris* in Women; and that is the Smoaking them with *Cinnabar*, thrown upon a hot Iron, or a common Heater; the Fume ascending through a Funnel, or a Seat perforated like the close Stool (which I make frequent use of for such purpose) all round the Diseased Parts, 3j of which *Cinnabar* I order to be sprinkled on at a time, every Day, and sometimes twice a Day, for a Week; the Iron at the same time being hot enough to raise a Flame with Smoak, but not so burning or fiery red, as to make it instantly consume away in Flame alone.

The Author's Remedy for Chancres.

Our new and learned Writer upon the Symptoms before mentioned, has distinguished these *Chancres* as *primary* or Original, *Symptomatical* or consequential to the *Gonorrhœa*, and *Symptoms* also of a *Pox*; as he has likewise distinguished those of the *Præpuce* from those on the

Chancres distinguished with a new Remedy for the same.

Glans; acquainting us farther, that none but the pocky *Chancres* require Internals, the rest, (which he saies are two thirds of the whole) are removed by *Topicks* only. But I have not time to enlarge upon these Distinctions, which I think neither well founded, nor the Knowledge thereof, for that reason, much conducive to the Cure; nor can I advise that any of these Symptoms, unless perhaps some of the *Verruca* (of which our Author is silent) should be trusted singly to the External Application, since they seem all (tho' not alike) to partake of the same common Venome; the one more immediately derived from a close Contact therewith, the other mediately by the corrupted Juice of the Parts; and according to their Situation,

whether on the *Glans* or *Prapuce*, chiefly differing in their Aspect. But I must not overlook his new invented Remedy to remove them, without the tedious (as he expresseth himself) and painful way of other Artists, by *Escharotics*; the Coagulated Juices being by this his Medicine resolved, and the *Chancre* removed without any farther trouble.

To keep our Reader no longer in suspense, this Remedy is composed of the crude Mercury or Quicksilver, inviscated with common Turpentine; *quantum vis* of the one, with a *quantum satis* of the last: Which altho' this learned Gentleman has so highly extoll'd for these purposes, and so wonderfully magnify'd for a new and very useful Discovery; I can assure him that the very same Composition was well known to some Practitioners many Years past; and that in reducing Mercury into Corpuscles invisible, by the means of Turpentine in order to incorporate the same with the *Axungia*, for the Unction I have frequently reserv'd some little portion for this Use; when, however, in some mild Affects of this kind, I have found it serviceable: Yet in the more Corrosive, virulent and stubborn *Chancres*, I have been always necessitated to make use of the *Pracipit. rub.* the *Lac. Sublimat. Butyrum Antimonii*, or the *Lunar Caustic*, giving also *Turpeth Min.* between whiles to check the Erosion, till of late Years, that I have practised with the *Cinnabarine Suffitus*; when I have seldom had occasion for either; and which without arrogating to my self the Invention, or vaunting on its Performance, I may from my own daily Experience be allow'd, I hope, to recommend to Others; and I can assure the honest Artist, that whilst he is trifling
with

with the former, he will do Wonders with the latter: Yet if the *Chancre* (as very frequently happens) be attended with other Syptoms of the *Second Infection*, notwithstanding you may hereby dispose the same for Healing, yet must you not trust to this, or any other Method which only palliates; but hasten a Salvation, that may entirely root out the venereal Poison; and in the midst of these Symptoms that are unattended with others, you are to call in the Aid (as we before observed) of some proper Mercurial Antidote given internally, as well as thus externally convey'd to the Parts.

How little Reason then has the same learned Author of the Discourse aforementioned, to acquaint the World, that in other Artists Design of Curing Chancres, no Remedy is applied to destroy the Cause of them; but like an irrecoverable Part they are eaten out, and that not without great Waste committed on that which is sound: This likewise being done with so great Pain and Inflammation, that an Amputation is the last Remedy for the sharp Matter of the Gonorrhœa and the sharper Application.

These last Words, I must confess my self at a Loss to make good Sense of; for I can't think the *Amputation* relates either to the Matter, or the Application; and I know of no Artist that was ever obliged to dock the *Penis*, on Account of having applied an *Escharotick* to consume a chancrous *Callus*: nor who has spent so many Months, nay Years, in their Extirpation, as he insinuates.

But farther, as the Cure of Chancres, more The Choro particularly on the Prepuce and Frænum (to use dee and that learned Gentleman's Words), has per-Priapism.
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plexed and puzzled Authors, who did not sufficiently attend their Symptoms; so that likewise of the Chordee, he tells us, is such a surprizing Phenomenon, and of that Difficulty, that Physicians have never attempted to explain it. And yet, I fear, if we rest not satisfy'd with the malign *Aura* or *Spiritus flatulentus*, distending and painfully inflating the nervous Bodies, as well as Passage of the Seed and Urine, giving Rise to this *Priapism* or unnatural Erection; his Explanation will be as little satisfactory to an inquisitive or discerning Person: Which is that of its arising from the Compression of the Sides of the Urethra, by the nervous Bodies of the Penis, (the Cause of which, I think, is there not mentioned) which Part he will have so squeezed together thereby, at the Time of Erection, as to beget in the Patient this Chorded Sensation, and to hinder the Admittance of any venomous Matter to the Prostatæ at that time, by the said Passage; and that nothing less than the Impetus with which the Semen is thrown out, could make way for its Exit. But sure this learned Man forgets himself. For if the *Meatus* is so closely compressed through its whole Entrance from one Extremity to the other, at least that End next the *Glans*; how comes the Poison (as he says it does) to enter one, two or three Inches within, and to form there the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*? I am not arguing either for, or against this Part's being the prime Residence of the first Infection; but think it strange a Notion should be advanced so contrary to daily and manifest Observation: It being evident, that the whole Bulb of the Urethra grows turgid, and is distended at the same Instant with the *Corpora cavernosa Penis*, and that

that its *Parietes* are so far from being there-
by conjoined, that the *Ductus communis* lies
now wide open, and affords a ready Passage
to the Seminal Ejection; whose *Impetus* or
saltatory Manner of Conveyance was not in-
tended to force open the Sides of the *Urethra*,
which are already dilated, but for the more
facile and expeditious Arrival of the same into
the *Os Uteri internum*.

But I shall now hasten to the Cure of this
Symptom, which we are told is easily removed
by dipping the *Penis* in cold Water, which
is also proposed by *De Blegny*: Yet how far
such a sudden Constriction of the Pores, may
contribute to the shutting in of the Poison,
and fixing the malign Humour, we are not
surely apprised; besides the Danger of *Gan-
grene*, in Case of very great Fluxion upon the
Part, by retarding, if not entirely checking,
the Circuit of the Blood: So that if any such
Experiment were try'd to remove this Com-
plaint, I should prefer an *Epitheme* dipt in *Oxy-
crate*, and apply'd to the *Pubes* or *Testicles* of
the Patient. But indeed I think it better to
forbear either, and purge off the Virulency
which gave Rise thereto, by some brisk Mer-
curial *Cathartick*, making Revulsion also be-
tween whiles with a Dose or two of the *Turb.
Mineral.* and on the intermediate Days, di-
recting some proper refrigerating and attem-
perating Emulsions, together with the nitrous,
saturnine or camphorate Solutions above re-
cited: And this shall suffice to have been spo-
ken of this Symptom.

The *Phimosis*, *Paraphimosis* and *ChrySTALLINE*, *Phimosis,*
however Accidents only, and not immediate *Paraphi-*
Symptoms of this Disease; yet happening up- *mosis and*
E 4 *Chrystal-*
on line.

on a venereal Rencounter with a foul Woman, and especially if complicate with some other Marks of Contagion, as the *Strillicidium virulentum*, Excoriation or chancrous Ulceration; are by no means to be overlook'd, or trusted simply to the local Application: but the Venom of the Distemper being purged off, or (the Defluxion very great and the Symptoms pressing) the Humours revuls'd by an *Emetick*, let a good discutient *Fotus* be provided and apply'd to breath out the impacted Humour: or where there is also Induration, some proper *Anodyne* Emollients thereunto added. But I have before observed, that I have treated of these Accidents, both such as are, and those which are not venereal, in another Place, to which for avoiding unnecessary Repetition, I shall refer you; whilst I only take notice farther upon this Head, that the same Author has inform'd us, the outward Applications alone, properly adapted, will free the Patient of these Accidents: So that there will never be found Occasion for that troublesome and painful Operation, of cutting the Foreskin. The contrary to which (with Submission to the learned Author) I do positively affirm, and will appeal to the greatest and best experienc'd Masters in the Art of Chirurgery, if notwithstanding their utmost Endeavours by local Medicines, whether emollient to relax and soften the indurated Duplicature of the *Preputium*, or Discutients to set open the Pores, and breath forth the Humour; allowing also the Assistance of internal Remedies (which frequently do more than all the rest) it will not sometimes happen, that they are under a

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Necessity to dilate and set at Liberty the imprison'd *Glans*; not only to come at some latent *Chancre*, but to give Discharge to the Urine, which has been found thereby in a manner wholly precluded. The like in the *Paraphimosis*, where the said *Glans* by its Collar is strangled, and where without cutting into the Stricture, oftentimes not only the rumpled *Prepuce*, but the *Glans* it self, must inevitably mortify and rot off, as I have proved in the Discourse above refer'd to.

We shall next proceed to the *Hernia Humoralis*, of which, though a common Attendant upon the first Infection, the new Writer upon the same (for what Reason I know not) has taken but little Notice, with respect especially to the Cure thereof. When this therefore shall happen, you must immediately provide a suitable Bag-Truss, that may not only support the Weight of the same, but contain likewise and secure the Applications thereto apply'd: Among which there is nothing that excells a Cataplasm of the *Farina Fabar. cum Oxymelite simplici*; having added thereunto a little *Ol. Ros.* or *Ung. Sambucin.* to keep it from growing presently hard and dry. Or a Decoction may be prepared *ex Flor. Chamomel. Melilot. Sambuci, cum Fol. Ros. rub.* inspissate with the said *Farina*, adding towards the Conclusion, the *Oxymel* as above. Thus for Instance, *Rx Summit. Cent. min. Mj. Flor. Chamomel. Melilot. Sambuc. ana Mss, coquantur in Aqua Fabrorum lbiii. ad Medias; dein coletur, & iterum super Ignem posit. cum Farina Fabarum reducatur in Formam Pultis, sub Finem addendo Oxymel. simp. ℥iv. Ung. Sambuc. ℥ii. reservando ad Usum.*

Hernia Humoralis.

During

During these Applications let all Restraining or Balsamick Medicines be entirely forborn; the Patient being briskly purged with *Calomel.* and the *Pill. ex duobus*, as at the Beginning, taking special Care he gets no Cold under the Operation: By which Method repeated for some Days, this Swelling is usually dispersed; the Running again appearing, which was before lessen'd, if not entirely restrained, and which is now to be purged off with the same, or the like *Cathartick*, repeated at proper Intervals.

But if notwithstanding this Method of purging, the Pain and Fluxion still encrease, with Inflammation threatening an *Abscess*; for the more speedy Relief of the Part, and preventing Mischief of that Kind, you must here likewise vomit your Patient with the *Turpeth. Min.* repeated at such Distance, as to avoid the making of his Chaps sore, till the Tumour subsides: Then purge off the Relicks. When if any Schirrous Hardness should remain, which gives not Way to the *Cataplasm*, neither yet to the *Catharticks*, you may endeavour to disperse and scatter the same, with the *Emplast. Diasulphuris. De Ranis cum Merc. De Cicuta cum Ammon. Emplast. ex Ammon. Diagalban. vel denique, cum Aceti Suffitu.*

Bubo.

The *Bubo* which attends this Disease when recent, if there be only Induration of the Glands, without Pain or Inflammation, requires nothing separate from the general Method; but must together with the other Symptoms, be purged off as soon as possible, with the Mercurial *Cathartick* before observ'd; but if the same has been of any long Standing,

ing, grows painful or inflames, you must forbear your Purging for a while, and dress (as we shall direct in another Treatise hereafter, where we handle the malignant Tumours of these glandulous Parts) with some of the strongest Suppuratives, as the *Gummy Emplaster of Diachyl.* or a Cataplasm *ex Ficus ping. Rad. Allii, cum Cæpis coctis; vel ex Rad. Althææ, Bryon. Lil. alb. Fimo Columbin.* or the like. Cupping-glasses also are sometimes applied to rouse the sluggish Humour or latent Venom, and bring forward the same; when having discharged the Matter by a Caustick, loosened the Eschar, and digested the Ulcer, you must proceed again to purge the Patient at convenient Intervals, as his Circumstances require. And here also (as we observ'd of the *Chancre*) if the Ulcer notwithstanding spreads, proves corrosive or *Phagadenick*, with callous or jagged Lips; neither yielding to your *Præcipitate* outwardly, nor to your Mercurial *Catharticks* internally prescribed, by which the Poison may be carried off; you will be under a Necessity to vomit with the *Turpeth.* before-mentioned, it may be two or three Times, at a few Days Distance: Or finally, if this Symptom (as it often is) be complicated with Scabs, or other serpiginous Eruptions, about the Body; Pustules also, dry and crusty, upon the hairy Scalp; 'tis to little purpose to spend your Time in this Method, but to hasten a Salivation, by which a perfect and not a palliative Cure only, is to be obtained.

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Caruncles. The last of the Symptoms we recited depending upon an ill cur'd *Clap*, or succeeding a great many, (at least, one of long Standing) was the *Caruncle*, a Diminutive from *Caro*, being one or more little fleshy Excrescences emerging from the excoriated *Urethra*, by the sharp and corroding Matter passing through, and lodging also therein, as we hinted in the *Prognosticks* of the Disease, creating more Trouble to the Surgeon, and greater Disquiet to the Patient at sometimes than all the rest.

This Symptom, however a Consequent of the *Gonorrhœa*, is also for some Reason, best known to our new Writer, unobserv'd in his Discourse thereof; nor do we find any Directions therein, for remedying the same.

The *Caruncle* does not appear sometimes till long after the Cure was supposed to have been compleated, and the Patient (at least in his Imagination) sound and free from any Remains of his former Illness; which makes them often mistaken for the Stone, or some Nephritick Illness. For although the first Rudiments may be laid during the Time of the *Silicidium* or Running, yet whilst they admit a Passage for the Urine, they are unobserv'd; till enlarging, they begin to incommode him in his making Water, which comes out as it were forked, and in divers Streams, and sometimes only with great Pain by Drops, as in a Strangury, or Stoppage of the *Ductus* or Neck of the Bladder by a Stone; especially being grown so large as to fill up the whole Passage: So that these Signs are but equivocal or ambiguous only of a *Caruncle*. The real and certain are taken from the Probe, or (which is easier

to the Patient) the Wax-candle, which being dipt in Oil and gently introduced, you are to pass forwards, and if you meet with any Rub or Obstacle, on this side the Valve * at the Entrance into the Bladder, you have great Reason to suspect a *Caruncle*. When having inform'd your self by the best Means you can, that your Patient heretofore has been infected with this Disease, you may be still farther jealous that it is so. And if passing gently you can get over this interposing Body, 'tis a Sign the *Caruncle* is not yet confirm'd; but if the said *Ductus* is quite stopt, and does not give way to such Pressure as aforesaid, the Case is still worse, and the Patient in great Danger, if he be not speedily relieved. Wherefore at such times changing your Candle for a silver or leaden Probe, pass in again, which will better discover if the Resistance is made by any small Stone, or by a fleshy Substance; as will your Finger on the outside of the Bulb, if it be far advanced: Or the same in *Ano*, if at the Neck. At this Time, I say, finding a fleshy Substance, if it has been but of short Continuance, you may probably force your Way through, and help your Patient in his Extremity for the present: After which, in order to Extirpation, you must go to work with your medicated Candles, prepared accordingly as the Disease is new or old, more soft and spongy, or hard and more confirm'd, with some strong Desiccative: Or these failing, some proper *Catheretick*, such as the *Præcipit. rub. Alum. calcinat. Æs virid. Pulv. Fol. Sabin.* also the *Auripigment.* or yellow *Arsenick* is commended by certain Practitioners, of which,

for

* Take care
this Valve
do not de-
ceive you.

for my own Part, I must confess I have no great Opinion.

These are mixed up into a Body with some Emplaister fit for Use. Monsieur De Blegny commends this following. *Rx Merc. sublim. corros. gr. xii. Emplastr. de Mucilag. ℥i. misce.* Those which I have used my self, are borrowed from Mr. Wiseman, which may be made stronger or weaker, as the Case requires, by increasing or diminishing the Catheretick therein.

Rx Cort. Granat. acid. ℥ii. Aluminis ℥i. pulverati subtilissimè liquefiant cum ℥i. Emplastr. de Cerussa, pro Usu. Vel Rx Merc. precipit. rub. ℥ii. Lapid. Cal. subtilissimè etiam triti, ℥ii. Vitriol. calcinat. præp. ℥i. Empl. Diacalcit. ℥i. misce ad Ignem.

Vid. River. Observat. Cent. 1. Obs. 14.

Having prepared your Candles by scraping off the Wax at the End so far as is needful, you are to dip their said Extremities in the melted Composition, till they are of the same Dimensions with the other Part, and when perfectly harden'd, you may smooth them with a Knife exactly round like the Parts they adhere to; and being thus fitted for the Work, you are to introduce the Medicated End so as to bear therewith gently against the *Caruncle* in the Passage, whose Place of Growth you had marked at your former Probation. Where it is to be fixed close, with the other Extremity turned up over the End of the *Prepuce*, and secured thereby from slipping out in the Night. And if there be Necessity of making Water, (to avoid which Provocation, let him be as sparing as may be of drinking, especially any Diuretick Liquors) the same must be extracted, and another replaced by the Patient.

Patient himself, before-hand instructed for that Purpose, and furnished therewith. Upon drawing out the Candle, you may inject a little *Aq. Hord. cum Syr. Papav. vel de Nymphaea*, or a thin Mucilage of the *Sem. Cydon.* extracted in *Aq. Plantag. Sperm. Ranar. vel Ros. rub.* with a Syringe, in order to take off the Heat, and demulce or assuage the Pain arising from the excoriated Parts; and finding at the next Application, that what you have now done is not sufficient; which you may conjecture (after the coming away of the Sloughs) by the Want of as a full a Stream as formerly, of the Urine, and the clear Admittance quite thro' the Ductus, of your common searching Candle; you are to proceed in like Manner as before, till the Excrescence is destroy'd or eaten down: After which, to dry up the Remains, and to prevent a Renascency thereof, an *Aq. Calcis cum Syr. de Ros. sic.* or a Solution of Crolius's *Lapis Medicam.* is no unsuitable Injection; or a strong Decoction of the *Galle immatura, Cortex Granat. Flor. Balaust. Sumach. Hypocistis*, and the like. Which sometimes proves of Efficacy sufficient, in the first Rise of the Disease, when the little Grains of Flesh are but just pullulating, to desiccate the same, and prevent the Use of the prepar'd Candles; about which it is farther requisite (which the Author we are beholden to, has likewise observed and cautioned) that you are very careful in tempering your Composition, so that the same may after stick as close to the Wick as does the Wax adjoining; lest crumbling or breaking off, it be left behind upon Extraction, to the Disquiet of the Patient, heightening the Symptoms, and giving Trouble to be got forth

forth again; but of this you may farther consult Mr. Wiseman's Treatise relating to this Disease.

And thus I have given a Specimen, as well of my own, as of the Practice of others, in the *Stillicidium Gallicum* or *Fluxus Virgæ purulentus, & contagiosus*; together with its usual Attendants, which I expect will be thought tedious by those, who pretend to a much shorter, more compendious, and less fatiguing Method of healing this Distemper, and that without Mercury, and such repeated Purging, as some Persons I could name (some of them also of the Profession) have done: When probably others (but more communicative) have as much Reason to boast of their Acquirements in such like Knowledge. As to my self, who pretend to know no more than other Gentlemen bred up in the Profession, I have no Regard for *Nostrums*; nor do I think there should be such a Thing in Physick: For (as our honest *Sydenham* remarks truly) each single Person is a very inconsiderable and insignificant Part of the Commonwealth, and the Good of the Whole is always preferable to the single Interest or private Advantage of any Person whatever. Not that I would envy any Man his particular Discoveries, that were upon a just Examination, found really advantageous; nor yet such Emolument as was suitable to the said Advantage the Publick might gain thereby. But I must own this, that I have generally observed, not only the least Urbanity, but the least true Merit also, among these Pretenders to *Arcanums*; the greater Part of which (I think I may say all, that

that have been yet discover'd) have been found, many of them, no other than were before in common Use, but now blended with some other Ingredient only as a Blind; the rest no better than direct Frauds, and vain Amusements, to impose upon the less wary, or more credulous People: Whose Authors Steps were I now to tread, I should acquaint you, that what I have here advanced, is but the common Method of Curing *Claps*; and that were it not for some particular Reason (self Exaltation and sordid Lucre, you may be sure are always behind the Curtain) I could tell of a much more expeditious and easier Way; and I can tell you indeed that this Disease is sometimes cur'd in less than half the time, by the following Medicine, which I know has been practis'd by a Gentleman now in Being, and very Eminent also in the Profession.

Rx Merc. sublimat. corros. ʒj. Alcohol. Vin. ʒj. fiat solutio. Dentur hujus Gut. x. xij. vel xv. in haustulo potus possetici communis, vel in Decocto Avenaceo: Repetendo singulis Auroris, & nonnunquam (præcipue Robustis) vesperi: Gradatim augendo Dosis, usque dum ad gut. xxx. attigeris. ἄνω κατω Operatur hoc Medicamentum; aliquando Vomitionem promovendo (quod fit generaliter) & nonnunquam Sedes. Sputacionem frequenter etiam per horam unam vel alteram Excitat: Sed Ager, finita Operatione, Res suas prosequitur neglectâ Custodiâ.

Empirical Ways of Curing the first Infection, with a necessary Reprehension of the Quacks.

This Medicine was order'd for a Gentleman who had formerly been my Patient, under a Misfortune of this Nature; but thinking much of the Confinement at that time, under a Course of three Weeks Purging, tho' only each other Day; upon his next Mischance, a

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Person

Person of better Title than Morals, his intimate Companion, carried him to his Physician, who writ the *formula* above, to his own Apothecary: After which, when he had told me he got his Cure in a Week's time with nothing but a little Vial of Drops: I desir'd a sight of the Medicine, which he readily comply'd with, and which by its particular acerb Taste and Farewell upon the Tongue, I conjectur'd was a Mercurial Solution; but for farther assurance, I so contriv'd Matters that I got a sight of the *Autograph*, upon a private File: When I told my Friend that I thought not the better of his Cure for the Dispatch, which I found however was attended with sore Chaps and a stinking Mouth for some time after; he told me it had retch'd him stoutly for about an Hour, each time he took it, and that he Spit always for an Hour or two after.

Having had prepar'd a small Quantity of this Medicine, I gave it to a certain Person, much conversant with the Libertines of both Sexes, to make Experiments, and report the Success: Who told me three Months afterwards (for I had not heard of him sooner) that he had given it to more than Twenty of both Sorts; Four of which it had plentifully Salivated, he continuing its Repetition for that end, and not intending to take it off; others it would have so served if he had gone on, or had not purged it off; but that it removed their Complaints usually in a Week or ten Days time, or sooner, when they took it twice a Day, as some of them had done; altho' it work'd doggedly both upwards and downwards with some of them; and when he increased the Dose (as he had done for some
stub-

stubborn Infections) made them exceeding Sick for a while. Yet notwithstanding its quick Work, he took it to be as sure a Remedy to change the *first* into a *second* Infection, or a *Clap* into a *Pox*, as any other whatever; but this he told me was a Matter of smaller Moment with him, because there were very few whom he is concern'd with, who were not Pox'd before.

This indeed was the Lot at Long-run of my Acquaintance before mention'd, as well as of his L——s; who were both of them my Patients at the same time, and upon the like occasion, under a Salivation.

I acknowledge the giving of this Medicine formerly to three of my own Patients; in one of which it rais'd a *Ptyalismus* at ten Days end (for I continu'd it so long before it remov'd the Complaint) when I was glad to Purge it off, and rest content to be rail'd on by my Patient for fluxing him to cure a simple *Clap*; in the other two, it answer'd without, only Vomiting and Purging; yet not without leaving one of them sore Chaps, which he complain'd of for some Days; what Return it made them afterwards, I know not, for they were all Strangers, and advancing the Reward beforehand, kept themselves *Incognito*; but finding it very surly as well as uncertain in the Manner of its Operation, I soon discontinu'd its Use, nor can I by any means recommend it to the Practice of others.

This same Solution was (as I have before hinted) formerly in great Use with a notorious Quack for dispatching the Cure of *Claps*; being order'd so many Drops to be diluted with Water, (x. xv. or xx. to three or four Spoonfuls,)

fuls) thrown up warm into the *Urethra*, with his Syringe two or three times a day; whilst his Electuary was taken Night and Morning, a Morsel; as to which, tho' I have never practis'd or given it thus my self (believing a brisker Purgation more expedient at the first) yet may it likely prove as safe as most of the expeditious Methods now in use: Notwithstanding I have been inform'd, that the same Person Poxed thereby many more than he really Cur'd: However, his Pretence I think was chiefly to the Cure of *Claps*; the Consequence usually falling after, under the Care of some Person.

The *Specifick Bolus of Turpethum Minerale*, is an other of our late Quack Remedies, for this Cure; and as likely indeed as any to introduce a worse Disease. It is so quick the Author tells you, that one Dose is sufficient oftentimes to take off a simple Running; two for the most virulent, and three or four to ferret out the most obstinate Contagion or stubborn *Pox*. Which in the Gentlemans Phrase, *at first sight may sound like a Quack Romance*. Whilst he, good Man, would persuade you all is pure Truth he says. *Sed Caveat Emptor, hic latet Anguis*. We all know very well what this Medicament will do, and grant it of admirable Use (as we have already observed) to make a strong Revulsion upon some particular Occasion: As to relieve a Part that is in Danger by the flux of Humours fall'n upon the same; to stem the Malignity, take of the Pain and stop the Progress of *Chaneres*, or other corrosive *Phagedanick* Ulcers: That it is also one of the best Remedies we have (if not the only efficacious) to hasten a Salivation that is sluggish in coming

ing forwards ; but when given after this Madman's Rate, one Dose will avail little ; two or three may Check the Symptoms for the present, and dispose the Ulceration (if there be any) to a more tractable Condition, as well as Correct the Virulency : Yet besides the hazard of sore Chaps and Slaverings, very commonly supervening, you will be in danger of throwing your Patient into the worse Disease of the two, a *Pox*, by this hasty way of revelling, without purging off the Cacochymy, either before or after the Exhibition of the *Emetick*.

No better are you to expect from the *Prince's Powder*, or *Præcipit. Rub.*edulcorated by farther Lotions, and Flagrations with Spirit of Wine: The *Golden Pill*, the *Grand Antidote*, with all the other Tribe of Chymical Quack Remedies ; which their flattering, but deceitful, Authors tell us are safe and harmless as a Bit of Bread ; tho' we often find them dangerous, like edg'd Tools in the Hands of Children ; and not fit I am sure to be taken from those of ignorant Empiricks, or other cosening and knavish Pretenders to the Medical or Chirurgical Arts : Nor, however they may work off with some Rustick and Strong Bodies, are they by any means safe for tender Habits, and long batter'd Constitutions, where the Fluids being thin and sharp, are ready of themselves to break through their Bounds ; the Solids so loose also as to be scarce able to contain them ; in a Word, where the *Viscera* are almost putrid, or in a manner rotten, and consequently unable to bear the Shock of so rough an Operation as those sorts of Remedies usually occasion : Wherefore I have only given these loose and general Hints thereof, that Mankind

may not farther suffer, or be abused by some other bold or confident Persons, assuming the same, or the like Method of Practice.

There is an other way, equally I think dangerous, if not more, tho' in a different manner, by their *Stimuli*, inflaming, racking and tormenting the Stomach and Gutts, but more especially the Urinary Parts; and that is Dr. *Groenvelt's*, by the *Cantharides*; which altho' accounted the only Specifick perhaps there is, (the noble *Balsam. Copayba* failing) in Ulcers of the Bladder: Yet when brought into common use for the Cure of *Claps* (as it is by some more confident than discreet Practitioners) will be attended with as bad, if not worse Consequences, than any of the rest; especially when enterpris'd by those ignorant Persons, who know not how to obviate the Symptoms, which are sure to attend, more particularly some certain *Idiosyncrasies*, suffering always by these Medicines.

Its Author, not long since deceas'd, however unfortunate (as of ill Conduct) yet of learning and good knowledge in Physick, has printed a little Tract, *de tuto earundem (Scilicet Cantharidum) usu interno*: Where you will find his Method of preparing them, as well as Administration, together with their Antidote also; by which, as he there shews us, he perform'd several remarkable Cures in Dropsies, Ulcers of the Bladder (I mean its Neck) and *Ischurys* from Gravel: Which Success in the Ulcers aforesaid, put him, as he told me, upon Experimenting their Effects in the Disease before us; where he found they would also answer in those stubborn, obstinate and virulent Runnings, that submitted not to
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Purgation, nor to the strongest Mercurial Vomits.

I confess I never had Courage to give them in the Substance as he did, but having extracted their Tincture in Rhenish Wine, as *Bartholine* directs them, I gave it to two of these People by Spoonfuls, with large Draughts of Emulsions between whiles; ordering moreover a plentiful Dilution with the *Decoct, Pulli, Avenac. Hord.* or such like; and for farther Security, betwixt the Doses, I also exhibited an Oily Draught, *Ex ol. Amygd. d. cum. Syr. de Nymphaea ana ʒj. & Camphoræ solut. gr. vi.* Notwithstanding all which, I perceived one of them to complain of some light Torsions of the Fibers of the Ventricle, tho' little or none upon the Bladder or Urinary *Ductus*; upon which the Method was not prosecuted so far as was otherwise intended. The other, tho' he made little Complaint after several Days use of the like Tincture drawn in Spirit of Wine, with the Addition of the *Spir. Nitri acidus* (as the same Physician was wont to prescribe it) yet finding little benefit by the Prosecution of it for several Days, I laid it aside; and at the long run cur'd both their *Gleets*, with the Balsam I have before recommended for such purposes.

My want of Success here, was, as the old Gentleman used to tell me, *because I drove not the Wedge close*; i. e. gave them not in Substance, as he did, or in sufficient Quantity: But I, who believe it both ungenerous, unchristian and inhumane, *cum Corio humano ludere*, had rather the greater number miss their Cure, if not obtainable under a regular and safe Method, than the lesser, or indeed

than one should miscarry, or forfeit his Life to a rash or dangerous Experiment; I had rather, I say, Err on this side of the *q. s.* than on the other; and I fear the Nation in general is but little obliged to the busy Translator of the Doctor's little Treatise, which altho', in the Language he first publish'd it, some useful Hints might be thence taken, by the learned, yet may happen to be attended with some fatal Consequences, when in the Hands of bold Quacks, and other ignorant *Medicasters*.

But to proceed, The Sin of Whoring (if our very polite Age will allow me the Expression) is become so epidemical and spreading, that to humour the Votaries, who are both more forward and frequent in paying their Devoirs at *Venus* Temple, than any other; and consequently under necessity of an often Penance, which we must needs think very cloying to the other Appetite: We have had those who pretend to have found out a Preservative, taken before hand; but that Fallacy being detected, and carrying too much of Contradiction in the Thing it self, to take Place: (unless with very few of the shorter-sighted) An other soon after, set up for the Cure without any Physick at all, (a special Bait for an old surfeited Sinner) only by the external or local Application: Yet here if we duely consider the Nature and Subtilty of Poisons (and our Disease is no other than the Result of a *Venenum sui generis*) together with that of the Animal Compages; which is either tubular or vesicular, permeable as well as perspirable in all its Parts: We shall find but little Safety in relying upon these Pretences. For were the whole Duct of the *Urethra*, an open Canal

Canal upon the *Dorsum Penis*; (as it lies incompast and arch'd over, as it were by the Nervous Bodies thereof) and that also the undoubted Seat of the first Taint; Nevertheless without the internal Præscription, we should I fear be at a loss to secure many of our Patients, by the sole Use either of the best Preventives, Defensative or other Topical and Chyrurgical Applications whatever; we frequently see this, in some simple or slight Frettings on the *Præpuce*, but much more in *Chancres*, where altho' the Remedy has immediate access to the Part, and the Ulceration is digested, deterged and cicatrised by Mercurial Applications; (and 'tis rare that any other will avail) yet if the Patient trust only to this Part of Regiment, 'tis odds if sometime after he be not forced upon taking much more Medicine, and of undergoing a severer Discipline, than he need have done at first: Not to mention oftentimes the Difficulty if not Impossibility of Healing some of these Ulcers, without the internal Assistance. However if the Method answers (as I believe it neither does nor will) I shall be far from grudging the Gentleman, even a Patent (if he can obtain it) for the sole Propriety in this way of Practice.

As to the Preservative in general, I have this only to add farther, that whether any such Thing be possible or not, I shall not take upon me absolutely to determine. But when a certain Gentleman tells us, *That it will be- come every Man to be modest, when at any time a Method of preventing may be recommended upon due Experience*: I can't forbear Enquiring, whether we may expect the Discovery from a Modest Man, or what Reward even a common

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moral Man will deem him worthy, (without consulting Casuists) that shall first publish it to the World? and indeed when it is revealed, I leave every honest Man to judge of the Consequence; tho' I think there is no great Danger of such an Invention. The *Condom* being the best, if not the only Preservative our Libertines have found out at present; and yet, by reason of its blunting the Sensation, I have heard some of them acknowledge, that they had often chose to risque a *Clap*, rather than engage *cum Hastis sic clypeatis*.

Fallopins, I own, has with greater Vivacity than, I fear, Veracity, communicated a *Prophylactick*; which he gives us to understand in above a Thousand Experiments, never fail'd him once. The Composition seems a Jumble of Ingredients, neither the best adapted for such a Purpose; and the *Modus* or Manner of its Application, as little promising; but surely if so infallible, as he represents it, is it not somewhat strange, that himself thought fit to alter it, and to substitute another in its Place (which he did afterwards) which I knew prepar'd strictly according to the prescrib'd Form, and as carefully directed by a Surgeon of the Town, who observ'd the Issue or Event so different, that he told me, he believed not one had far'd the better for it, out of half a hundred that had try'd it, where they had to do with an infected Person.

The *Cinnabarine* Fumigation is rather curative than preventive, of which I have already, and shall hereafter take farther Notice.

But these Pretences (as we have already observed) being like to come to nothing; another Person has undertaken with the Help of
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the smallest Matter imaginable, to accomplish the Work; yet here also the whole Design is seen thro (as the Folks say) with half an Eye. First of all for Fear the Grist should not come in fast enough, the Secret-monger would have us believe, that we are all *pox'd* (the common Amusement of these Pretenders); there being few Symptoms attending any *Chronic* Distemper, which he has not enumerated, and imputed thereunto; or if not *pox'd*, we ail somewhat or other: For where shall we find the perfect *Δυσασία* or *Temperamentum ad Pondus*, at least in our Days; and consequently have occasion for his *Specifick Remedy*? Thus if there be but one poor Pimple, or perhaps a Flea-bite, the poor Hypochondriac thinks it is the *Pox*; if your Head akes, it is the *Pox*; if you happen to be giddy, heavy or dull, faint or feeble in your Limbs, 'tis all from the *Pox*: if the Palms of your Hands are hot, 'tis also from a Pocky Ferment. Nay, if your Urine does but stink of Piss, 'tis still the *Pox*: Or, admit it should not be the *Pox*, 'tis the *Scurvy*, *Gout*, *Dropsey*, *Kings-Evil*, *Rheumatism*; and that's all one, for the *Specifick* will find it out: Or, if that Sham (as we say) don't take, 'tis but flinging away another Guinea, and we may have an *Elixir*, that very probably will. So that the *Specifick*, which a little before he tells you (as all such Remedies should) was solely fitted by its *Make*, *Figure*, *Texture*, or its *Alkaline*, *Sulphureous*, *Volatile*, *Globular*, *Oleaginous*, and a hundred other Ways of *Specification*, to the venereal Venom, is now become from a *Mono-* a *Pan-pharmacon*; though in Truth and Reality it be no better than the rest of the Quack-Trumpery, left to sell at the

the Shops, *Omnibus scilicet utile, sed nihilo proficuum*. So that we see plainly what *Specifick* cannot do, the *Elixir* is to make good ; which you are to understand is the most noble *Chymical*, or shall I say *Hermetick* Liquor, (for this last is the abstruser Word, and fitter to confound) extracted by the Rays of the Sun, at a particular or critical Instant begun, and consummated under as particular a Planetary Conjunction (which is the great Secret, and) from whence it concentrates the intrinsick Worth of the Three Kingdoms, viz. the *Animal*, *Vegetable* and *Mineral*.

It was this the famous *W*—— was long labouring after, and had almost in View, but missing one little Dot, in the *Arabick* Punctuation, (wherein the Secret was wrapt up) together with a little Want of *Algebra* and *Mathematicks*, he happened to come short of.

Were those famous Physicians *Casse*, *Noy*, *Trotter*, but now living, or the learned Dr. *Saffold*, who used to regale us,

*With Eighteen Pills for Eighteen Pence,
Tho' 'twas too cheap in any Man's own Sense.*

were these, I say, alive again to see themselves out-done by *Libels* given away, instead of a poor Scrap of Paper, and an *Eighteen-Penny Packet* now sold for a *Guinea*, what glorious Times must they think we were arriv'd at ? Or, Were the Furnace-Men, such as *Crolius*, *Hartman*, *Paracelsus*, and *Van Helmont* but acquainted with this our *Hermes redivivus*, they would surely stand amazed.

Ah Glauber! could'st thou peep out of thy *Caput Mortuum*, and behold the Preparation of this *Grand Elixir*, which our fiery Philosopher has acquir'd by reading *Martial*, *Juvenal*, *Horace*, *Seneca*, *Virgil*, *Hudibras*, *Dryden*, *Pope*, &c. (who were all of them alike great Doctors, Anatomists, and Chymists,) how, I say, wouldst thou rejoice that the great Secret was at length found out, by our Chymical Operator, bred an *Academick*, first in the *Peripatetick* or *Aristotelian* Way, but unsatisfied with *occult Qualities*, turns *Corpuscularian* or *Atomist*, where he strait rais'd such a filthy Pother among the *minima Naturalia*, as had like to have put out the Eyes of his Understanding, had not Sir *Isaac Newton* (of whose Philosophy he understands about as much as may be taught a Parrot) come in to rescue him, and wipe the Dust off.

But now to be a little serious, if we survey our *Mathematician*, without Enquiry after his other Character, which some say is that of a *Romish Priest*, (I can't for some Reasons think him a *Jesuit*) or scan but one single Page of his nauseous Libel, we shall discover him in *puris Naturalibus*, no other than a Gold Wire-Drawer.

Wherefore leaving this ridiculous Pretender, about whom I fear I have already spent too much of our Reader's Time, when this Juggle, having had its Run for a little while, is (like the rest) discarded, for Want of more Fools to be bubbled; I see not what remains, unless some *Pentacle*, *Periapt*, or *Amulet*, fastened round the *Penis*, as a *Charm* to cure a *Clap*, which no doubt will meet with Customers at its first Setting out.

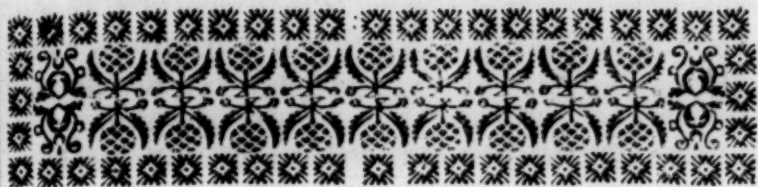
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It is but Writing some Chymical Characters, which are all Witch-Craft and Conjurat[i]on among the common People, and the Feat will answer; or borrowing some Planetary ones, let but a † be struck through ♀ or ♂, and then, poor *Siphylis*, thy Work is done; and who indeed so fit for the Undertaking as the same Author of the new *Torquis Infantum*, or good for nothing *Necklace* for young Children: Let him forge but a few more romantick ridiculous and childish Tales of *Sympathy*, dedicated to the R. S. in an affected *Knick-nack* Cant, and the Business is finish'd; though here also it may be expedient to usher the same in with Dr. — Some-body's Recommendation.

If it should be now ask'd, after this general Way of exclaiming against new Pretences to a more compendious and safe Way of curing this Distemper, whether or no I believe it not possible a better or more expeditious Method, or without Mercury, (which these Quacks disclaim, yet use to my certain Knowledge at the same time) may not be invented or found out? I answer, that I will not dispute the Possibility (though I believe without a Mercurial Preparation it is scarce probable) and shall be so far from envying the Author his just Praise, who discovers a better Way of curing the *Great Pox*, that besides a noble Recompence in Hand, I would have a Monument erected by Way of Renown, to perpetuate his Memory, as I think the worthy *Sydenham* deserved as well as any of our late Practitioners, for bringing *Opiats* (I do not say, for his extreme cold Regimen,) into the Cure of the *Small Ones*. But I can never believe well of
any

any Secret, these ways transmitted to us ; where there is only a specious Shew, but at the Bottom, the Footsteps (as we say) of sordid Lucre, Self-Interest and direct Fraud, so apparent in the Manner of its Delivery, to impose upon Mankind. Or, in short, when it comes out of a Quack's Hands ; or from some others, who, tho' perhaps of more Learning and Sophistry, have but little more intrinsic Worth or standard Generosity.

And thus I shall finish my Account of the *first Infection*, contracted by this *soul Disease*, as it is usually and (properly enough) denominated. In which, if I have the Approbation of the sound and judicious, whether my Fellow-Physicians, or *quondam* Brethren, the true practical Surgeons, I value not the Cavils of some petulant Persons ; much less the Resentments of spurious Upstarts, and other scandalous Pretenders to the *Medical* or *Chyurgick* Professions. Nor perhaps will some of these my just Invectives, if their Frauds are but permitted still to be carried on ; among which, (without Prejudice to the unknown Author's Persons) I look upon these last recited, as some of the vilest that have been imposed on the Town ; which has I think at all Times, but especially of late Years, abounded with one or other of them.



A

Practical Dissertation, &c.

P A R T II.

Of the second Infection, called the Pox.

WE come now to take notice of the *second Infection* from this Distemper, when it is more particularly termed the *Pox*, and which is the usual Consequence of the *first*, ill-treated, or empirically slubber'd over; although the same may sometimes happen, notwithstanding the best Endeavours to oppose it, in some peculiar Temperaments or Constitutions, where the Blood catches hold of the venereal Venom, as we see the Tinder does the Spark of Fire; and where like wild Fire also it runs through the Body: So that I have seen some of these more than ordinarily unfortunate People, who have been *pox'd* almost as soon as *clap'd*; the Poison running straight from the Tail, I mean the *Penis*, to the Head; as I once observ'd it after ten

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Days

Days Time, a large chancrous Ulceration, but no *Stillicidium*, discharging plentifully at the same Instant: Which from all Circumstances, I had Reason to believe an Effect of one and the same Coupling with a foul Woman.

The Distemper may arise also (as we have before taken notice) in the way of Inheritance from Parents therewith infected; the poor Infant being conspurcated with filthy Scabs and pustulary Eruptions, perhaps not immediately, yet not long after it comes into the World; though sometimes it has been observ'd to have lain dormant several Years, if we may credit Writers on this Subject. The Nurse therewith infected, may pollute the Child; as this latter (more especially with a pocky *Aphtha* or Ulcers on the Lips and Tongue) may do the Nurse.

But waving the several Ways of Contracting this Disease (called by way of Eminency the *Great Pox*, I suppose from some Resemblance in its cutaneous Breakings out to the *Small Ones*), many of which we have already observed, in discoursing of the *first Infection*: The Disease it self is usually divided into several Degrees or Stages; as the same happens to be recent, or of long standing, having made a less or greater Progress. Dr. *Harvy*, as I remember, makes four of them, calling the first *Liminary*, the second a *Frontier*, the third a *Mid-way*, and the fourth a *thorough Pox*. Some from the four Temperaments (as the same Person also remarks) have nam'd it a *Sanguine*, *Phlegmatick*, *Bilious* and *Melancholy Pox*: Some again divide it only into a *particular* and *universal Pox*. But these I think afford us little Help in the Cure, although the Habits of Body are by no means therein to be over-look'd.

look'd. For my own part I shall distinguish it no otherwise than as *Superficial*, and *more profound*; under the *first*, comprehending the *cutaneous Ulcerations*, *pustulary* and *Serpiginous Eruptions*, *Inguinal Tumours* and *Abscesses*, *Ophthalmys*, *Ozana's*, *Affects of the Uvula* and *Tonsils*; altho' these latter by some are annexed to the *Second*, under which may be reckon'd the *Gummata* of the *Muscles*, the violent *Hemicrans* and intolerable *Cephalaas*, the excruciating *Nocturnal ὤσκολοι*, or *Shoulder and Skin pains*, with others of the *Membranes*; the *Tophs* and *Nodes*, also the *Exostoses* or *Ulcerous Caries* of the *Bones* themselves: Which are all of them *Diagnostick* Signs of the *Distemper*, still farther advanced. And for differencing more especially the *superficial Eruptions* of this kind, we have given some necessary *Cautions*, in our *Treatise of the Skin Diseases*; besides which, it will behove the *Artist* to enquire prudently, or so that he may not give offence (if possible to be avoided) whether or no his *Patient* has not been heretofore infected? And if so, there is Cause to suspect the *Eruptions* thence arising: For farther confirmation of which, we are inform'd by a good *Writer* upon the *Disease* (what will hold for the most part) that all *Pustules* and *Scabs* appearing as it were adust, crusty and hard, with a tawny *Yellow* like the *Honey Comb*, on the top, are very suspicious; and always the more so, when the same are observed among the *Hairs* of the *Head*, or about the *Scalp* and *Fore-head* (the *Pathognomic* almost of this *Disease*) and more undoubted still, when the back part of the *Fauces* are excoriated, or eaten into by foul or sordid *Ulcers* (the *Aphthæ* of *Fevers* always excepted)

which give not way to common deterfive Gar-garisms, Bleeding, Blistering, Purgings, with other Revulsion and Derivation of the Humour; but spread still farther under these Applications. The like may be said of *Ophthalmie*, and Ulcers of the Nostrils, call'd *Ozana*. Which when of long standing, and not submitting to the usual anodyne and refrigerating *Collyria*, Lotions, Injections, with the derivative and revulsive Regimen before observed, nor yet accompanied with *Schrophula* about the Neck and Chaps, or other signs of a *strumous Dyscrasy*, more especially if you can trace out any former ill cur'd *Clap*, give abundant Suspicion of the Nature of the Distemper. Head-achs in like manner, and Pains upon the *Periosteum*, recurring chiefly in the Night-season, and going off towards Morning, denote their spring from the same Fountain, being (as above) more especially corroborated by some preceeding Symptom of the *first Infection* formerly apparent, altho' now perhaps got out of sight. The *Gummi* on the Fleshy Parts, and *Nodes* upon the Head, but especially on the Shin Bones, are still more self evident, and the peculiar *Trophies* of the Victorious *Syphilis*, in this *profound Infection*: Altho' here likewise your modest Enquiry (where the Patient will not make a voluntary Confession) and getting the best Intelligence you can, if the Patient has not formerly lain in the way of this Disease, is not unnecessary for a more absolute Confirmation.

There are some Practitioners I know are very shy of these Enquiries, for fear of loosing their Patients; but there is surely a mild and gentle way of getting into these Peoples Breasts,

Breasts, or those of their particular Confidents or most intimate Acquaintance, and coming by that Secret, which in a more open, rude, and unbecoming Manner, you must never expect will be extorted from them: and he that being Master of such Secret, believes and keeps it not as sacred, as that under the Seal of Confession, is both unworthy the Title he assumes, whether of Physician or Surgeon, or indeed that of an honest Man. But if no Acknowledgment of this kind can be got from the Patient, yet where the Symptoms are such as give us just grounds of Suspicion, we are no farther to strain this Point, but to proceed for his Advantage, by the same Method, as if he had ingenuously acquainted us with the true Cause. And now we come to the *Prognosticks*, which are taken from the Date of the Infection, and Progress of the Distemper; the Habit of Body, and its former Use to Medicines, ^{*Prognosticks of the Pox, or second Infection.*} on the like occasion: The Nature of the Venome it self, more Mild or Malignant, together with that of the apparent Symptoms.

Thus, for Example, an Infection that is recent, has not spread far, or much contaminated the Mass of Blood, is more easily overcome, than that which has been of longer Duration, and taken faster hold of the same; which makes what we call the Superficial, more easily vanquish'd, than that more profoundly rivetted. The Habit of Body is also much to be regarded, for if that was well temper'd before the Patient was seisd with the Disease, he is like to escape better than if *Scorbutick, Rheumatick, Arthritick, Hydropick, Hectick*, or otherwise *Cachectick* and *Cacochymical*. Again if it be from a first Mischance, and that his Body has

been little or nothing used to Mercurial Medicines, his Cure is the more hopeful, and the Distemper much sooner overcome, than if the same Folly has been often repeated, and these Remedies as often reiterated, especially that grand Course of a Salivation. Farthermore, if the Venereal Poyson was first of all of a more than common Malignity, or exceedingly Virulent, it will not only make a swifter Progress (the temperament also favouring the same) and greater waste upon the Parts it seisseth, but require also the more potent Remedies, the longer Continuance of them, the stricter Regimen of the Patient under them, and the greater Judgment, with sedulous Application in the Artist, than if the same proved of a milder Nature, slower in its Attacks, and submitting to the gentler Medicines. Lastly, As to the Symptoms, where there are only some cutaneous Eruptions, or serpiginous Breakings out on the Superfice of the Body, the Malady may be sooner check'd, than when more deeply radicated; as when it has eaten into the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, has seized on the *Septum Nasi*, or its two out side Supporters; or when the Humours are lodged on the *Periosteum*, and begin to tear in sunder that sensible Membrane, Exciting those Nocturnal *Vigils*, with which those miserable People are tormented, it is I say still worse; and if *Gummata* on the Muscles, and *Nodes* upon the Bones, especially where the Substance of these last are eaten into, and cariated by the Corrosive Humour, worse yet; but worst of all when together herewith, the Patient's Body is much Emaciated, and he far advanced in a pocky Hectick, or a secondary and symptomatical

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Consumption of his Lungs: Yet even here also we have more hopes (if a universal Colliquation be not already on him) than in the primary and original *Phthisis*; for we have had Instances of some very deplorable Cases of the former sort, surprisngly recover'd, by regular Discipline and suitable Prescriptions; so that of all the several Sorts of Consumptions, either *Nervous Atrophies*, or other kinds of the *Symptomatick*, and *Original Affects* of this Nature, I should more willingly encounter the *Venereal*, than any of the rest, where the Distemper especially had been overlook'd, and the Body before unacquainted with the *Antidote*; I mean any Mercurial Preparation: For whether it be that the Nature of this Venome does not so immediatly exert its Malign influence on the Lungs (which considering their loose texture, is still more strange) nor yet prey so much upon the other Bowels, as it should seem it does not, there being many a middle staged Pox with perfectly sound *Viscera* (as I have observed upon the Dissection of such Bodies) or that we have a Remedy more sure to depend on, for subduing the same: still so it happens, that where one Person is carried off by a pocky *Heelick*, (and yet we know, altho' it does not downright slay, it seiseth its ten thousands) we have Twenty, I might say Forty, melted down or dry'd away by those of an other Nature.

But it is now fitting that we speak to the Cure, about which there are sundry Methods, propounded by Authors, and the Practitioners therein, as there were for the *first Infection*, already describ'd; but none, I must freely confess, that I know of (whatever others may

*Divers
ways of
Curing the
Pox.*

pretend) of any regard, without a touch of the Mercurial *Alexipharmick*; which sort of Remedy soon after the Disease appear'd, appear'd also to encounter it, and is yet (notwithstanding some vain pretences to the Contrary) the only Champion that is able to cope with it.

'Tis true, that in those early Days, it had some very dismal Consequences attending, as it yet hath in the Hands of the Ignorant. " Some (saith the famous old Writer Sir *Ulrick Hutten*) have their Teeth drop out of their " Heads, some their Jaws so locked up that " they cannot open their Mouths, but are " forced to mumble all their Life time after: " others faltering in their Speech, their Limbs " trembling, and their Joints disabled with " a Palsy: Others again strangled by the " Swelling in their Throats: No less than " three stout Husband-men being thus kill'd " by the same *Quack* (*for the World I think was ne'er entirely free from these Plagues of Mankind*) " in one and the same Day, &c.

And how indeed should it happen otherwise, where they were neither regardful of their Medicine, as knowing no Marks to choose it by, nor Purging it from its *Arsenical* and other deadly Particles, by any way of Preparation: Nor yet what Quantity of the same was needful; but rashly and at hap hazard having blended or incorporated the same with their Ointments, they forthwith (disregarding the Age, Sex, Constitution of Body, or other Preparation thereof whatever) set upon rubbing it into the Peoples Bodies, and then thrust them into Stoves, shut up so close from the Air, that no Man could abide long without

out hazard of Suffocation. After this manner they were anointed three or four several times in a Day, till the Salivation rising suddenly upon them, they were either choak'd with their Phlegm, and sudden Fluxion of Humours on the Muscles of the *Larynx* and *Pharynx*; grip'd to Death with Bloody *Dysenteries*; or suffocated for want of room to respire: All these apparently arising from the preposterous Use of the Medicament, and improper Management, rather than from the Remedy it self; which however confessedly a Poison, and by no means fit for ignorant Persons to meddle withal, yet in the Hands of the skilful and experienc'd Artist, must be allow'd one of the most excellent of Remedies. Thus, *Opium*, *Hellebore*, *Coloquintida*, *Scammony*, and many others, that might be named, are in some sense allowed Poisonous; inimical even in no great Quantities, as well to the fluid, as to the solid Parts of a humane Body, and in great ones, very often lethiferous or thereunto fatal; and yet without some of the most noxious of them, duly prepar'd for use by the Experienced Artist, and adminster'd in proper Doses, by the Understanding Physician, the *Materia Medica* would be very deficient, and we should be at a loss to encounter two Parts, perhaps in three, as well of *Chronical* as *acute* Diseases.

Let us then no longer amuse our selves, with needless Fears of Danger from the Medicament it self, thus duly qualified and circumstantiated; but be as careful as you please, from whose Hands you receive it, and by whom also it is prepar'd for Use: For our last recited Author confesseth these Miscarriages were owing to *Plow-men*, *Farrriers*, *Swine-herds*,
and

and the most Ignorant of the People ; who ran about the Streets with their Pots of Quick-silver Ointments ; soon after the Distemper with furious rage came into *Germany*, destroying the Inhabitants, after the manner our People do with Buckets of Water, to quench a Fire of another Nature ; but with this difference, that the latter do us often very good Service ; the former more frequently kill'd what the Disease it self (however outrageous) if left to it self, perhaps might not, at least would not have done so very suddenly.

And thus far of this great and principal Remedy, its Use and Abuse, in this Distemper ; which, however, our Country-man Dr. *Sydenham* would not allow to be properly a *Specifick*, or in a strict sense, *Alexipharmick* to the venereal Poyson ; because saith he, it produceth its Effects no other ways than by Purgation, Salivation, or other manifest Evacuation ; and that if any other Medicine would excite a *Ptyalism* or Spitting, it would be also a *Specifick* thereunto. But I am apt to think the Suffrage of the best Practitioners, as to this particular, lies against him, as also Matter of Fact it self ; for at this rate other purging Medicines might subdue the *virus* of the Disease as well as Mercury, which is found quite otherwise : It being plain that by twice Purg- ing therewith, you shall gain more upon the Malignity thereof, than by many more, without ; and that the same is observed at some- times to encrease under other *Catharticks*. We own indeed that it has been known, some mild Infections of the first sort, have been carried off by other Purgatives ; but when exceeding in their Virulency, or attended with *Chan- cres*

eres and other painful Symptoms, the surest Relief is by Mercurials: Without which, you must expect to advance but slowly in the Cure, if the Malady does not improve or increase upon you; and still much less can you do without, in a confirmed *Pox*. Not to mention that we have many Instances of signal Benefit from this Remedy (many of which are to be seen among the Observations of *Borellus*, and indeed daily experienc'd by almost every Practitioner) when it has had no such visible Operation; but is designedly lodged in the Body, with some *Opiat* or restraining Medicine, that it should not, (for when it presently runs through, it oftentimes affords not that Relief it would have done, had it tarried longer) so that altho' Purgation does after ensue, by which the Venome, together with other Humours that are some way peccant, are now evacuated: Yet the fusing of the Blood, by breaking of its Globules, attenuating its viscous Particles, dissolving the Venereal Salts, and reserating the obstructed Tubes, by which the same are fitted for this Discharge, are the proper Effects of the Mercurial particles, without which the Purges, which are given afterwards, would by no means answer, as now they do. Wherefore I think the Argument is not rightly grounded, i. e. *Mercury will not cure a Gonorrhœa, therefore it has no Specificated Property for that Illness*: To which I answer, that no virulent *Gonorrhœa* is scarce to be cur'd (at least safely) without, and therefore Mercury is its *Specifick*. Our Author too himself owns, that altho' the Flux is not restrain'd sometimes, under even a Mercurial Salivation, yet is the poisonous Nature thereof so vanquish'd there-

thereby, and the Disease now become so mild, and gentle to what it was before, that a small Morsel of the common Turpentine, or a few Drops of some of the natural Balsams, are sufficient to accomplish the Cure. And I have already observed, that a small Quantity of the Mercury, well prepared, given with a few Purges, will avail more than a great many without: So that notwithstanding a *Gleet* from the relaxed Parts, should remain after, requiring some healing or agglutinating Remedy; yet if the Virulency is subdued by the former Mercurial Administration, there is no Reason to object against the same being as it were *Alexipharmick* thereto; any more than for that, after another Counterpoison has done its Work (as upon the Bite of a Serpent, or a Wound inflicted by some other venomous Animal) the same yet stands in need of an *Epulotick* to heal it up.

What other Medicines might effect, that were capable of raising a Salivation, we cannot say; as knowing none that will: Yet here likewise, unless they were *specificated* to this particular Venom, though they drained the Blood of its Serosities, by the like glandular Secretion, they might happen to leave that poisonous Matter still behind, as other *Dyscrasies* therein, not suited to be work'd upon by the Parts of the Mercury, remain probably enough after this. Wherefore notwithstanding all our learned and expert Physician has alledg'd to the contrary, we must still think this Medicine, not only a good Remedy, in this Disease, but thereunto also a *Specifick*, in the usual Acceptation of that Word; or as
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the Bark is to intermitting Fevers. Some ^{& Specifical} Hints of the Nature or Process of this glandular Secretion, in the Mercurial *Ptyalism*, I may ^{gainst the} likely have Occasion to give you in another ^{Pox, together with} Place. But truly the very Name of *Specifick* ^{other Remedies} implies somewhat that is abstruse, as to the Manner of Operation; and therefore I must ^{therein u-} desire to be excus'd, if I now enlarge not far-^{sed.}

ther thereon. This Task, for the present, I shall leave to the *Rule and Compass* Men, who having exactly measured the *Diameters* of all the Vessels, and as nicely gauged their contained Liquors, pretend to inform us, even to the minutest *Molecula*, of the Size and Shape, with all other the Properties of each individual Atom toss'd to and fro therein. One of them having very lately computed to the thousandth Part of a Grain Weight, how much Poison goes to the making up of a *Gonorrhœa*, and how much to a *Chancre*. But asking Pardon for this Digression, I now proceed to some other Remedies, directed commonly for the same Disease.

Among which the *Decoctions* of the Woods (generally so called) are often in great Request; such I mean as the *Sarsaparilla*, *Sassafras*, *China*, but beyond all the rest, *Guajacum*, which for its singular Power of profligating the Distemper was named *Lignum sanctum*, the holy Wood, and *Lignum Vitæ* the Wood of Life, in so great Esteem it seems at one Time in *Venice*, that as *Harvy*, from *Massa*, tells us, it was sold for fifty Crowns per Ounce. Yet *Dale* and some other Botanists make a Difference betwixt the *Guajacum* and *Lignum sanctum*; the latter, as he reports, being somewhat whiter than the other, although of the same both

both Taste and Smell ; & *ut in externa Facie, ita quoque in Viribus cum precedente convenit.* in our Author's Words. The *sanctum* also according to *Harvy*, is more *Energetick*, burning more unctuous, but seldom brought over hither.

Of these also we find Dr. *Sydenham*, (as well as Monsieur *de Blegny*) had taken up the same Opinion, with Regard to their *Specifick* Virtues in this Distemper, as before he did of Mercury ; even *Guajacum* it self, he says, will do no more therein, than any other sudorifick Decoction ; and that if it effects any Thing at all, it is by such a Property. Yet here likewise we have doubtless good Advantage, as well at other Times, as at the Close of a Mercurial Salivation, by their Means: particularly in some lax and phlegmatick Constitutions, where they neither evacuate the serous Humours by sensible Perspiration, nor are given with such Intention : I mean by their warming, attenuating and exsiccating Faculty, especially the last of them, restoring the Tone of the relaxed Fibre, drying up the overabounding or superfluous Serum, opening the obstructed Vessels, and giving a sort of Spring to the Blood it self, which is much enfeebled at these Times. And hence in the *Anasarca*, *Leucophlegmacy*, *Palsy*, and other Consequences of the over unbended Solids, as also in the broken Texture of the Fluids, these Woods are no contemptible Drugs for the Physician's Use, as well in others, as in the Case before us. And should there be no *specifick* Property in either of them against it, yet if by others they are found serviceable in promoting and helping forward the Cure, I see

see no Reason, why they should be discarded ; nor have many besides these Authors, I think, contemned their Use upon such Occasions.

The Powders of the same Drugs, have been given likewise upon this Account, and prefer'd by an eminent Physician upon his own Experience, to their Infusions or Decoctions either ; as he deliver'd in a late Lecture at the College of Physicians, it being farther observed, particularly of *Guajacum*, that it was frequently given in Substance to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, in order to procure a Stool, at the Times of their sweating Course under its Decoction, by the old Writer *Hutten* aforementioned.

To these Vegetables, are added also the *Lign. Juniper. Abietis, Buxi, Ebeni, Agallochi, Cedri, Cupressi* ; also the *Rad. Bardana, Petasitidis*, to which last (as the *French* relate) their King *Henry's* Recovery from this Disease (which had almost destroy'd him) was in great Measure imputed. The *Fol. Persicar. Saponar.* with several others, are moreover thrown in sometimes, at the End of these Decoctions, as you will find in some physical Writers upon the same Subject.

Neither in this Catalogue of the Vegetables, must we by any Means forget the Gum of *Guajacum*, not observed, as I remember, or brought into physical Use, till sometime after the Wood had been in great Esteem ; but now commonly prescribed, and that with very good Success, both in this as also sundry other chronic Distempers, such as the *Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Asthma, &c.*

Among Animals, the Viper is, I think, chiefly reported to furnish Help for the Diseased *Gallican* ; and its Flesh prepar'd, as in the

the *Troch. de Viperis*, also the *Pulvis Viperarum* &c. and its Volatile Salt, are by the Chymists highly commended: But a much greater Number of *Antivenereals*, are taken from the Mineral Kingdom; among which *Antimony*, which is given in Substance, only finely powder'd, from $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{s}$ to $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}$. or $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$. but more usually some of its Preparations, as the *Antimonium Diaphoretic. Cerussa Antim. Cinnab. Antim.* also the *Bezoard. Min.* which although esteemed as very famous *Sudorificks*, yet are sometimes order'd as *Alteratives* only, without expecting or finding the least *Diaphoresis*, especially from the two former of them. The crude Antimony makes also an Ingredient in the *Decocta Diatetica* above-mentioned, and was generally directed by *Riverius*, as it is now, by many of our *English Physicians*, in these Cases.

There is yet another Preparation of this Mineral named by *Dr. Harvy* (who is said to be its Author) *Antimon. Resuscitatum*, which, as he informs us, whoever would cure this Disease, *cito, tuto, ac jucunde*, must make use of; but this works apparently, sometimes by Vomit, at other times by Sweat, and sometimes also downwards by Stool. His own Way of giving it we will show you presently, from his printed Treatise.

But after all, the chief Store of our grand *Anti-Syphilitic* Remedies is allow'd, by the best of the Antient and modern Practitioners, to be furnish'd from the *Mercurial Mine*; from whence, by divers Chymical Operations, are prepar'd the several *Præcipitates* and *Sublimates*, which we shall not here stay to enlarge on, because met withal in almost every *Pharmacopæia*

macopæia, that is extant : Only give me Leave to observe one of the most simple Preparations, yet of admirable Efficacy against, not only all pocky Eruptions, but other ser-piginous and pruriginous, cutaneous Affections; that is, the *Æthiops Mineral. cum Sulphur. & Mercur. viv. ana. P. æ. sine Igne prap.* of which though I have given ÷iv. in a Day, i. e. ÷ii. in the Morning, and as much at Night, and that for 30 Days together, yet I can't say I have seen any ill Effect, but generally very great Advantage thereby. And having a little before taken notice of the *Antimon. Diaphoret.* and the Gum of *Guajac.* (all of them used for the same Purpose) I might observe that these, together with the said *Æthiops*, are well incorporated and adapted to this Cure, in the *Pil. Æthiopica* of Dr. Bate : And this Way of taking the crude Mercury in the black Pill, I think much preferable to that in the blue One, called *Barbarossa*, which by Dr. Harvey is prepared thus : *℞ Mercur. crud. cum Succo Limonum extinct. Gum. Guaj. ana. ÷ii. Diagred. ÷i. Terebinth. q. s. m. f. Mass. pilularis*; of which, made into Pills, he orders from gr. xv. to xxv. to be taken Twenty or Thirty Days together : Which he calls his negligent Cure of a *Frontier* or *Midway Pox.* Of kin to this, are the *Pil. Balsamica*, of the aforesaid Bate, prepar'd *ex Merc. crud. Trochisc. Alhandal. Extr. Eustach. cum pauculo Croci*; and which this Author commends as well for the *Arthritis* and *Lepra*, as for the *French Pox.*

Sir *Theodore Mayern* prescribed something like it thus, *R. Terebinth. ven. ad duritiem cost. Rhei pulv. ana ℥ss. Pulv. Sarsaparil. ℥j. Gum. Guajac. Myr. Succin. Mastich. ana ℥ij. Fol. Auri Num. xxxvi. Mercurij ex Cinnabar. resuscitat. ad pondus omnium; Balf. Peruv q. s. Dos. ℥j. ad ℥ij.* But for my part, I had never any great Opinion, as I said before, of giving Mercury after this manner; which, however it may suit with rustick and strong Bodies, with vigorous Nerves, and tense muscular Fibers; yet in the feeble, over lax and weak ones, I believe 'tis better forborn.

With some of these, or such like, this Distemper is commonly set upon, when we propose not a Salivation (altho' these latter Compositions may happen to deceive you, and raise one unawares) several Specimens of which you will find in Dr. *Harvey's Venus unmasqu'd.* His grand *Hermaphroditick Cure* (as he terms it) being perform'd by the *Antimonium resuscitat.* before mention'd. His Method of Exhibition is this, viz. *R. Antimon. resuscit. (cujus Descriptio tibi occurrit in Pharmac. Bat.) à gr. iv. ad gr. viij. Merc. dulc. à gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. Conf. Ros. q. s. m. f. Bolus.* This he orders thrice for as many Days successive, or each other Day, as the Patient's strength will admit: The next four Days following, he directs these Pills.

R. Antim. diaphoret. à gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. Cerus. Antim. à gr. v. ad ℥ss. Merc. d. à gr. vij. ad gr. xv. Flor. Sulph. à gr. v. ad ℥ss. Ol. Juniper. à gut. ij. ad gut. iv. Syr. Melis. q. s. m. f. Pil. iij. iv. vel v. pro. una Dosi, Omni Mane in lecto, quo bene cooperiatur Ager ad sudorem.

In some very strong Persons, the same Dose is again repeated at Night; the fifth Day the Patient

Patient takes the Bole again; the next four Days, his Pills: Then again the Bolus for the last time, which he says never fails to remove a *Frontier Infection*. His *Herculean Cure* of the same Disease, is only a Salivation rais'd by the *Merc. precip. alb. & rub.* or some other Mercurial Preparation, taken inwardly, according to the Age and Strength of the Sick, kept up for twenty, twenty five, or thirty Days. His *Gigantean Cure*, a Salivation also, but rais'd by a Mercurial Uñtion: In which he orders ℥iij. of *Hydrargyrum* to ℔j. of the *Axungia*; but in both these Ways of Salivating, great Heed is to be taken, and special regard had to the Age, and Habit of Body, with its Use to these kind of Medicines, as also some particular *Idiosyncrasy*, as to their Operation: For altho' at sometimes ℥ss. 3v. or 3vj. of *Calomel.* may be requir'd to raise a plentiful Spitting, in some Patients; and ℥iss. 3ij. or 3iij. of the crude Mercury in the Uñtion (with which, so long as the same is reduced into invisible Globules, called killing it, its very little material what Ointments are admixed, the Common *Axungia* serving as well as any) yet with others 3j. 3iss. as I have known it, 3ij. or 3iij. of the one; and ℥ss. 3vj. or 3j. of the other, will raise a copious *Ptyalism.* Without which Regard or Caution in this Proceeding by due Distance of Time, observing the Effect of the last Dose or Anointing (*i. e.* twelve Hours at the least, sometimes a Day and Night, two Days or three, before you repeat the one or renew the other) you run the risque of destroying some diseased People, as did those Ignorant but Bold Miscreants, we have already exposed. But of this more presently.

His *Vulcanous Cure*, is perform'd by a *Cinnabarine Fumigation*, which he directs thus. *R Cin-
nab. opt. ℥j. or ℥x. Benzoin. Gum. Guaj. Thuris,
ana ℥j. Styrac. liq. vel Tereb. ven. q. s. m. f. Troch.
pond. ℥ss. or according to Mr. Wiseman, R Cin-
nab. fact. ℥ij. Mercur. crud. ℥j. Mastich. Thuris,
Sandarach. ana ℥ss. Styr. Calam. Benz. ana ℥iij. f.
omnium pulvis, qui excipiat Terebinth. q. s. &
formentur Trochisci pond. ℥iij.*

In using these, the Patient is placed under a Canopy, with a Blanket loose about him, that the Fume surrounding him, may enter the Pores. But in both these *formulae*, I think the Quantity of the Gums too great by half, and that they may as well, if not rather better, be altogether left out; for tho' I never once used designedly to salivate that Way, (as thinking it more uncertain, and hazzardous to the *Genus Nervosum*, than some of the rest) yet have I practised therewith an hundred times, in Ulcers of the Throat and Nostrils, as also in those of the *Penis* and *Pudendum Muliebre*; where in the former, I have generally observ'd the Patient to bear the naked Fume of the Sulphur and Mercury (which make up the *Cinnabarine Composition*) much better than when together Compounded with the Smoak of the Gumms, which add nothing to the Efficacy of the Medicament, any more than the Ingredients added to the Quicksilver, in the *Uction*.

Once perhaps in half a Dozen times, I have observed, where I have used it for the Ulcers of the *Uvula* and *Tonsillae*, it has swell'd their Chaps, and put them upon Slavering: Which when I found necessary, I have encourag'd, at least suffer'd to go on; but where I intend-
ed

ed it only to subdue the Virulency of these corrosive Ulcers (of which it hath scarce ever fail'd me) I desist from farther proceeding therewith, and immediately purge off, to keep it under.

There is an other Method, which our Author calls a *Posta*, I suppose for its Dispatch or Haste; which is perform'd by the Repetition of some strong Mercurial Vomit, for several Days; such are the *Merc. vita. Arcan. corallin. Turpeth. min. Precipit. rub.* or the like; but here I think the Patient had best take care he verify not an old Proverb, *More Haste, worse Speed*: For by two only of a present Quack's Doses, of some such kind of Physick, a Gentleman I was lately concern'd with as his Physician, was posted into a plentiful Salivation, (yet this Fellow also rails against Mercury) by the Ulcers fixing presently upon his Cheeks and Tongue, tho' he was assur'd by his Doctor, the same Medicine work'd so gently that a Child might take it; and the Cure was to be so private, that his neereſt Relation or Acquaintance (not even his own dear Bosome Friend) was to know any thing of the Matter.

The last of this Gentleman's Cures, is by the *grand Diet*; which after a Purge or two preparatory, is by sweating the Patient once, or perhaps twice a Day, as his Strength holds out, for thirty Days following; and this with large Draughts of a strong Decoction of *Gua-jacum*, adding at sometimes, according to the Constitution more or less hot and dry, the *Rad. Sarsaparil. Raf. lign. Sassafras* and *China*: When in order to promote this *Diaphoresis*, he takes a Boile of *Antim. diaph. Bezoard. min.*

Sal. vol. Viperarum, Pulvis Guajac. cum Theriaca,
or such like.

*The Indian
Cure,*

Of great Affinity with this last, is the *Indian Cure*, by which the poor afflicted *Almain* received his, as he relates at large, when all other Methods, in those Days practised, had been try'd in vain. The Way of Proceeding (as he lays it down) was by
 ' Boiling lbj. of *Guajac.* Chips or Saw-dust, in
 ' lbviii. of Spring-Water, to one half: The
 ' Scum of the Decoction was reserv'd to anoint
 ' the Sores, and a *Bochet* or secondary Coction
 ' provided for common Drink.

' In the Use of this *Diet*, the Patient was
 ' kept up close in a warm Room, for Thirty
 ' Days and upwards; his usual Refection
 ' being gradually lessened to about a quarter
 ' Part: when drinking lbss. of the first Decoction, hot every Night and Morning,
 ' through the whole Course, he was kept each
 ' Time close covered in his Bed Four Hours;
 ' one of which was spent in bringing the
 ' Sweat gradually on; two he lay in the same,
 ' and in the last he as leisurely cool'd himself
 ' again.

' During this Course also, one Day in five
 ' was set apart for Purging, his Sweats being
 ' intermitted on those Days: And if at any
 ' time costive, he took ℥ss. of the *Guajac.* in
 ' fine Powder, tho' twice that Quantity, however it moved others, would hardly give one
 ' Stool to him:

' His Allowance was ℥iv. of Bread with
 ' a few Raisins; his Supper ℥i. or ℥ii.
 ' with some more of the same Fruit. Neither did this exquisite thin Diet, and hot
 ' Regimen (if we may credit this ancient
 ' Wri:

‘ Writer) disagree with the sparest, or hottest
‘ and most bilious Tempers, of which Consti-
‘ tution he owns himself one.”

But you must know our Knight was no Physician, nor pretends to go beyond his own Experience, and Observation upon his own Case, with that of some others of his Countrymen, at that Time Sufferers along with him, by Reason of the same Sickness; and therefore must be allowed to speak accordingly. For however this severe Discipline, and as it were Starving of the Disease, by withdrawing any fresh Fewel, melting down the Humours, and discharging them at the same Time, by Sweats thus frequently renew’d for so long a Time, might happen to agree with their Way of Life and Climate: Yet doubtless we should destroy many of our People, especially those used to good Fellowship and high Feeding, as well as the hectick and dry Temperaments, or the hot, thin and squalid Bodies, if we were to prosecute indiscriminately such a Method; since we have often observed, that to these Temperaments or Habits, we have few greater Enemies (notwithstanding his Elogium thereon) than this same good Angel of his (as he styles it in his Treatise) *Guajacum*, or *Hujacum*, as pronounced by the Natives it comes from.

His own Condition he represents as follows, before he enter’d upon this Diet; which I have the rather inserted, that we may see the Resemblance of the same Disease, two Hundred Years past, with ours at present.

Comparison
between
the ancient
and modern
Pox.

‘ His left Leg, he says, was useless for
Eight Years before : Upon his Shin he
had a large and very painful running Sore,
with a bony Knob (as he expresseth it)
underneath; another of the same Sort a-
bout his Ankle; with his Thighs and
Legs reduced to a Skeleton: Pains in his
Shoulders so great, his Joints withal so stiff,
that he could not raise his Armes. On
the Inside of one of them, there was ano-
ther hard Knob, as large as an Egg: In his
right Side a fistulous Ulcer, discharging
great Quantity of Matter: Above that a
hard bunching Swelling, fastened to his
Ribs: His Head and Neck immoveable,
turning round only as he mov’d his Bo-
dy: His Sleeps were only about Noon, ly-
ing restless all the Night, and tired out with
Pain.’

What livelier Description of our present
Lues, can we desire, than this, where the
Tophi, *Nodes*, *Gummata*, and nocturnal Do-
lours, are so nearly resembled? By which
we see, that however the Ulcers might be
more depascent, corrosive or *Phagedenick*;
and attended with some Accidents, pecu-
liar to those Times of its first Appearance in
Europe: Yet for the greater Part of the Sym-
ptoms, we can at this Day match them, and
are, I doubt not, an Over-match for them
in their Removal.

This *Indian Cure*, (though not so strictly as
at those Times) is still in Use in other
Countries, more than among us. *Riverius*,
that excellent *French* Author, perform’d most
of his greatest Cures of this Kind, with the
Assistance

Assistance of these *Dietatick* Decoctions; adding Antimony to the Woods, in stubborn Poxes: By which, continued for Twenty Days, he informs us, that he cur'd a *French* Courtier, who had been diseased Sixteen Years with *Exostoses* upon each *Tibia*, and unsufferable nocturnal Pains thereby occasioned; to whom he farther administred (and which had great Share in the Recovery) every fifth Day, his Antivenereal Purgative as follows:

℞ *Calomel. Magist. Lap. Lazul. Extract. Rhab. Senna, Turbith. Spin. Pont. ana, ℥ii. Gum. Guajac. ad Pondus omnium. Magist. Tart. Solut. Ol. Cinamom. ana, ℥iss. Syr. de Fumar. q. s. ad Pilulas componendas. Dof. ℥ss. ad ℥i.*

Another he observes, who for Twelve Years had the Disease upon him, with Three large *Exostoses* on the *Cranium*, and a Schirrous Tumour on the left *Testis*, as big as a Man's Fist, having undergone several sweating Diets, and Salivations by Uñction, without Benefit; whom he kept strictly to a *Decoct. Sarsap. & China*, for Twenty Days, without Intention of Sweating, giving every Fifth his Antivenereal before mentioned. Afterwards, for Fifteen Days more, he was put strictly under a Decoction *ex Radic. China, Sarsap. Putaminibus Nucum & Antimon.* The *Exostoses* were dispers'd in the mean Time, *cum Emplastr. vesicante*, and the Swelling on the *Testis*, *cum Suffitu Aceti, & Emplastr. Diasulphuris.*

And these are the Methods, which have been generally practised for the Cure of the *Pox*: Yet some of them having been found too stubborn, and shocking for weak Persons, others uncertain and only palliating; when
the

the Distemper has now thoroughly polluted all the Juices of the Blood, and is arrived at what we call a *profound Infection*, we commonly at this Time, as a less Penance to the Sick, who is now perhaps tired out with his former Quack Medicines; especially the common Fornicators, and who so long as they are able, will be rambling, upon every Dose of Physick, pouring down perhaps half a Dozen of Wine, Brandy, or some other strong Liquor, at least, the Day after: For these Reasons, I say, and for such Patients as will be kept otherwise to no regular or good Discipline, we immediately lay them down in a Salivation, when Necessity compels them to keep House, and their Appetites are soon taken off from their beloved Vices, and all their other Debauches.

*The Cure
by Saliva-
tion and
the best
Ways of
raising it,
whether by
internal or
external
Remedies.*

There are many Ways of raising this Salivation or Spitting Course, yet all by some Mercurial Preparation; most of which you will meet with in Mr. *Wiseman's* Chyrurgick Treatises, and some we have already here laid down. The Preparations which I have used my self, as the safest and most commodious, and which I think are generally used by the Surgeons of the Town, are the *Calomelanos*, or *Mercurius dulcis sexies sublimatus*, given inwardly, in the milder Pox; or the same being faster radicated, and got into the Bones, the crude Mercury externally, in the Way of Uñction.

The *Merc. Vita*, *Arcan. Corallin.* with the red, yellow, and green *Præcipitates* (however in use with some) I think too churlish, and scarce safe for tender Constitutions; nor indeed can I see any Reason for their Use, whilst

we have better and less hazardous Medicines to supply their Room. The *Turpethum Min.* we have already observ'd, and shall touch presently upon its Use at these Times.

In Salivating by the internal Remedy, to an adult Person, of a tolerable good Habit, as to his Strength, and who has not been much used to the Medicine, I generally give *gr. xv.* of *Calomel.* with a little *Conf. Ros.* in the Morning, and the like Dose in a little *Conf. Fracast. sine Melle,* at Night; which I prefer to the larger Dose given once, or, as customarily, twice a Day; because it is now less liable to run suddenly through them, or too hastily sublime, and endanger them that Way, by the Inflammation. Besides, in this gradual Way of Proceeding, it comes on more certainly, easily, and also more securely to the Patient; the Effect of each Dose affording Opportunity of foreseeing readily, what more may be requisite, and when you must intermit, if not entirely forbear its further Exhibition. I know a Physical Writer hath lately acquainted us, that we are each Time to double the Dose of *Calomel.* as for the first Dose, *gr. xv.* for the second, *3ss.* for the third, *ʒi.* and so till the Spitting comes on; but I would advise, that no Person take this Author for his Guide in this Affair, how learnedly soever and mathematically also, he has descanted upon some other Medicinal Subjects lest inadvertently he destroy his Patient, together with his own Reputation: For this Doctrine was surely minted in the Gentleman's own Brain, at least could not be dictated by Experience, the best and surest Director: But we proceed.

After

After Three, Four, or Five Days, thus managed, we usually observe the *Fauces* to inflame, the Inside of their Cheeks to lie tumid or high and thick, being ready to fall in betwixt the Teeth, upon shutting of the Mouth; the Tongue looks white and foul, the Gums also stand out, the Breath stinks (which is a good Omen of its coming on), and in general the whole Inside of the Mouth appears shining, seems as it were parboil'd, lying in Furrows, much after the Manner as it does in those who have lately held strong Spirits therein for the Tooth-ach. They now begin to refuse their Nourishment, whilst all Parts of their Chaps, as the Tongue, Gums and Cheeks are swell'd, and sore, that they cannot chew, especially any Food that is solid, but must be now contented with Liquids, and the softer Aliments. Besides they are often sick at Stomach, and frequently puke or bulk up a thin Phlegm, another promising Præcursor of a good Salivation, when the same is moderate and easy, and comes by Intervals only now and then: But if attended with *Cardialgia*, or violent Pains and Torture at the Stomach, perpetual and incessant Retchings, *Deliquium* and cold Sweats, there is none more dangerous.

The Inside of the Mouth beginning to appear thus whealed, you may expect soon after to find them ulcerated, especially about the *Salival Glandules*, emptying thereinto; when it may be proper to desist for a Day or two, if not give over, that you may the better observe the Increase of the said Ulcers, what Sloughs are likely to be raised, and of what Depth and Dimension they are like
also

also to prove : From which a near Conjecture may be made, of the Duration as well as Quantity of the Spitting, now begun ; the Consistence of the drilling *Lympha*, more or less fluid, being at the same Time considered also.

When the Salivation after this Manner, is once up, you have no more to do, unless to encourage your Patient chearfully to go on ; and to refresh him sometimes with a little mull'd Wine, of what Sort he likes best ; but red is to be preferred, before other, if there be any Tendency to a *Diarrhœa*, adding a Third, and sometimes one Half of Water. Let his Diet be a small Chicken-Broth, Water-gruel and Panada ; his Drink a small Sack-Whey, or Posset-Drink, with a Draught of good Small-Beer with a Toast, between Whiles : But in Case of Gripes, or a Looseness, the White Drink, prepared *ex Corn. Cerv. Calcinat.* or Rice-Water ; also the *Decoct. Raf. Corn. Cerv. & Eboris, cum Crusta Panis incoct. & Sacchar. alb. ad placitum Edulcorat.* are to take place of the Rest.

Thus having given him some few Days Respite, if after the coming on of his Spitting, you find him hearty, and his Chaps but little swell'd on the outside, and as little sore also within, the Ulcers not encreasing, with few or no Sloughs appearing therein, the Flux also inconsiderable in Quantity, you may now again give him $\mathfrak{z}$ i. of *Calomel.* in the *Confect. Fracast.* before mentioned, going to Rest ; repeating the same for Two or Three Days following, as you find Occasion : And then wait the Issue thereof again, making slow Haste rather

rather than precipitate your Patient's Life in a rash manner, or run him into any Danger, by thinking to do the Business all at once; instead of which, you only risque your Credit, together with his Welfare.

But farther, when in this way, he has taken about $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. of *Calomel*, (tho' you will seldom have occasion to go so high) with but little Alteration as to the Swelling or Soariness of his Mouth, and as little Appearance of his Slaving; his Pulse and other Circumstances, with respect to any ill Symptom attending, favouring the same: You may vomit him with gr. viij. ix. or x. of the *Turpeth. Min.* by it self, only made into a Bole with *Conf. Ros.* or farther mix'd up with $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. or gr. xv. of the *Calomel*; encouraging the Operation with small Draughts of the common Posset-drink between whiles, upon each Motion to retch; but not loading his Stomach therewith, as is customary with other *Emeticks*; least happening to run downwards, it invert the Order or Course of its intended Operation. The same Vomit, if found requisite, may be repeated two or three Days after, which at these times often answers our End, by raising the Humours towards the Jaws, and forwarding the Salivation, much more effectually than more Doses of the *Calomel*, simply repeated would have done; and if after this it should so happen, as in spite of all endeavours to the contrary (by some singular *Idiosyncrasy*, or Disagreeableness of the Particles of the Lymph to those of the Mercury, such as its Viscosity, by which it refuseth to be melted down) it sometimes will: Whether I say, by the Tenacity of the Liquor, or some Defect in the glandular Secretion, (for I pretend

not

not to mathematicise on the Matter) the Spitting will not rise to any Quantity, notwithstanding the Tumefaction, Inflammation, Stench and Putrification, and sometimes Ulceration also in the Patient's Mouth: You must forbear, and purge it off; and missing his Cure thereby, which many (and some of them foully diseased too) have yet obtain'd, endeavour to relieve him by some other way; as by giving *Calomel.* once or twice a Week, and Purging it off again next Day, or two Days after; also on the intervening, directing some other antivenereal *Specifick*, at least so denominated, such as the Alterative Pill formerly observed, of the *Gum. Guajac. Antim. diaphoret.* and the *Aethiops Mineral*, with a good strong *Decoctum ex Lignis*, well chosen and Energetick, suiting also with the Temperament of the Sick; as if cold and Phlegmatick, the *Scobs Guajaci*; if hot and dry, the *Rad. Sarsap. & China*; which however slighted by some, as insignificant; yet observed with a strict Discipline as to the other *Nonnat.* have certainly very great Advantages attending, as well perspiring the noxious Particles, and drying up the superfluous Serum by the one; as Contemperating the acrid and sour Juices, by the other; of which last sort of Decoctions, more especially, we have Daily Experience, as well in Pocky as other Hecticks; and by which Method duely prosecuted, tho' it may be somewhat longer, you may at length effect the Purpose, which by the former was not to be obtained; and here give me Leave to observe what is remark'd by some, that those Persons who are purged with the greater difficulty; are also with more difficulty salivated; which
may

may likely arise from the same Cause, the Toughness of the Humours, and slower Secretion: Altho' in the Evacuation downwards, we find very frequently, that thin, cholerick and dry Bodies, are more easily moved by Lenients, as *common Oil, Manna, Lenitive Electuary, Cassia, Diaprun.* nay a Bit of fresh Butter or fat Broath, than by the stronger Purgatives of *Scammony, Colocynth. &c.* Which seems rather owing to the Stimuli of these last, heating and inflaming the Bowels, crisping up their Fibers, and consequently straitening of the Passages, by which the ferrous Humour should be exonerated. *Sed hac En passant.*

When the Spitting goes forward well, it may be left (as above remark'd) to it self, or to take its Course till declining as we say of its own accord, which in proportion to the Ulcers, or Thickness of the Sloughs about the Parts of the Mouth, may happen at the End of one and twenty Days; sometimes a Month, from the time of its first rising, which is usually long enough to subdue this Disease after it is confirm'd. I said from the time of its Rising, or Spitting perhaps a Pint and half in a Day, till it comes to three Pints, two Quarts, five Pints, in twenty four Hours, and so gradually goes off again; for oftentimes the first four or five Days, and sometimes a whole Week, is spent in bringing it to the first proportion.

Besides this Way of Salivating by the *Calomelanos*; in the more stubborn and rebellious Rox, attended not only with cruel Night Pains, *Gummata, Tophs* and *Nodes*, but also rotten or foul Bones; Where the Patient has been

been long used to the taking of the said Medicine, or some other the like Mercurial Preparation internally, and therewith perhaps often salivated to no Purpose; we then I say generally (and to a better) attempt his Cure by salivating with the Uñction; in which we have already told you, there is little Regard to be had in the Choice of the Ointment, with which the Quicksilver is to be incorporated; since the Stress lies altogether on this last. Yet in its Use, as in the other Way of proceeding by the *Calomel*, you must be careful you are not too hasty, or move too fast.

If you have ʒi. of the *Hydrargyrum* to ʒiii. of *Axungia*, (which is the Proportion I have usually followed) you may use about an eighth Part, Night and Morning; letting your Patient rub it gently with his own Hands, into his Limbs before the Fire, beginning from his Ankles up his Shins to his Knees, all round his Joints; and so to his Thighs, which are presently after to be covered close up with his Yarn Stockings, and Flannel Drawers, provided before-hand for that Service; then let him waste the Remainder of this eighth Part, in like manner about his Elbows, and so to his Shoulders, wiping his Fingers and Hands clean about the Glands of his Arm-pits, or those of his Groin: His Body being all the while defended from the cold Air, by a Skreen or Blanket hung behind him, and after wrapt up warm in his Flannels, as he must be also in the other Way of Fluxing; such I mean, as a Flannel Shirt or Shift, Waste-coat and Drawers, a Cap and Muffler pinning up thereto behind,

1

and

and covering well his Throat, Chin and Cheeks before, to keep these Parts from the cold Air, which above all is highly necessary at these Times.

There are some who anoint the Trunk also, especially down the Spine: But I never found occasion for that; the Pores of the other Parts being sufficient to let the Globules of the Mercury into the Blood, which being once admixt therewith, it is less material by what Particular Pores it had first its Admittance.

For those who are very weak, once a Day may suffice; but the robust or strong, may be anointed twice, or which is as well, and will save your Patient and your self some Trouble, dividing the Uñction into Four Parts, you may consume one Part about him every Night, after which let him enter a warm Bed with Flannel Sheets or Blankets, disposing him to a gentle Breathing Sweat, with a Draught of warm Posset-drink, Mace-Ale, or, if very feeble, a Cup of his mull'd Wine; by which the said Pores being set open, the Mercurial Particles may have the freer Entrance.

'Tis usual with most Practitioners, to encrease the Quantity of the Ointment to four times as much as this which we have directed, and commonly used our selves; as also that of the Mercury to be therewith embodied. Thus *Harvy* prescribes ℥i of *Axungia* to be mixed with ℥iii. and sometimes ℥vi. of Quicksilver, adding also a little of the *Elebor. alb.* & *Antimon. crud.* in fine Powder; pretending thereby to forward the Salivation, and encrease the Force of the
Me-

Medicament in mastering any Malignity : Mr. *Wiseman's* Composition was also ℥vi. of Mercury to ℔i. of the other Materials, of which they used ℥i. or ℥ii. at a Time, once or twice a Day, for Four, Six or Eight Times, according to the Patient's Strength, and Disposition towards the rising of the *Flux* more easily or with more Difficulty. *Hildanus* directs ℥vi. of Mercury to ℥xxx. of *Axungia*, and the other Ingredients. But I cannot see the Reason for so much Greasing or Daubing, provided by one half, or a quarter Part of the Oyntment, a sufficient Portion of the Quicksilver may be convey'd, as we said before into the Blood ; nor to what end any other Ingredients should be added to the *Axungia*, besides the *Terebinth*. which, as I conceive, are more like to hinder, especially the Species or Powders, by infarcting or stopping up the Pores, than to forward the Operation, for which they were intended. But in this, leaving every one to follow the Proportion he likes best, in Relation to my own, I must farther observe, that if after the third Uction, supposing the whole divided into Four Parts, the Patient begins to complain of his Chaps, or that the Inside thereof appears ulcerated, you may stay a Day or Two, to see the Effect of what is already done, before you proceed farther : The like must be observ'd when Gripes or bloody Stools approach, which are to be provided for, as we shall presently direct. But if the Spitting comes not on, and no supervenient Symptom contra-indicates, you may expend the fourth Part, in like manner ; and perhaps in some Bodies, there may be Oc-

caſion for half or full out ſo much more; However you will always find it the beſt Way to proceed leiſurely, when you have gone thus far, and at ſometimes to wait a Day, two or three, before you go on with your Anointings; ſince although at fiſt it may ſeem as if the Medicine had taken no Effect, ſoon after you may likely enough find, what you have already done, has answered; though the Flux was longer than is uſual in its coming forwards, and the Excoriations about the Chaps or Inſide of the Mouth, appearing at preſent inconfiderable, that is a Day or two after the fourth anointing; yet in another or two, the ſame are ſeen to ſpread and increaſe ſometimes to a copious Spitting, beyond what was at fiſt expected.

But when it happens, after rubbing in ʒi . or ʒiſs . of the *Argentum vivum* with the *Axungia*, the Salivation appears not, as we adviſed before in the other Method of Proceeding with the *Calomel*, ſo here alſo it may be neceſſary to adminiſter a Doſe or two of the *Turpeth. Min.* at a Day or two Days Diſtance; and where there are *Gummata*, *Tophs*, and *Nodes*, you are in the anointing, more eſpecially to chaſe the ſaid Ointment well into theſe Parts, laying over them afterwards, the *Empl. de Ranis cum Merc. dupl.* which will both help the Reſolution therof, and encourage or keep up the Spitting, which being arrived at the Quantity of two Quarts, five Pints, or three Quarts, in a Day and Night, is accounted a good and ſufficient Diſcharge: Yet is this no abſolute Rule to go by, or upon which we can ſatisfactorily pronounce our Patient whole and ſound, any more than the

Quan-

Quantity of the Medicine to be used, can be limited to any one certain, or constant Proportion. Since we have known some, who have spit more, yet miss'd their Cure; whilst others that have come very short of such a Quantity, have notwithstanding obtain'd theirs. However during the Salivation this way raised, upon its too sudden Declension (tho' it commonly happens that the Sloughs being deeper, and their Mouths forer, they usually spit longer than by the other internal Proceeding with the *Calomel.*) it is often expedient to give ℥i. of the same, every Day, or each other, for two or three Times, in order to advance or protract, as there is Occasion; and towards the Conclusion, when it is going off, you are to purge your Patient with ℥ii. or ℥iii. of the common *Docoët. Senæ Gereon.* and ℥i. of the *Syr. de Spin. Cer.* or for those that are very weak, an Infusion of the *Rhad. Rhei incis. Fol. Senæ, Tamarind. cum Sale Tart.* adding to the Colature, *Mannæ opt. vel Syr. Ros. solut.* ℥i. which may be repeated once or twice a Week, for two or three Times; and when he is a little recovered, his Chaps growing pretty well, he may be permitted to eat a little Meat, as the Flesh of Chicken, Rabbet, also Veal or Mutton, but well roasted, without Sauce, or Gravic. About this Time also, it is usual to sweat them, at least before they go abroad, in their Bed, a Stove, or under the Cradle, with Spirit of Wine burning just by, to be continued as their Strength will bear, for an Hour or two; and to be repeated at two or three Days Distance, if there be Occasion; observing that the utmost Care be now taken, that your Patient be

not injur'd by the cold Air, and that he gradually cool himself, by lessening or withdrawing the Heat or Bed-cloaths he lies under; lest getting Cold he make some fresh Complaint of Pains, which though arising from this new Occasion, he may impute to the old one, and think the worse of his Cure for some time after.

During his Sweat let him rub his Body thoroughly with warm Napkins, conveyed to him in the Bed; and when faint, let his Spirits be kept up with 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of some proper cordial Julap, or (which will serve as well) a Draught of his burnt Wine.

In order to promote this *Diaphoresis*, he may take a Morsel of *Theriaca Androm.* with $\mathfrak{z}$ i. of the *Cinnab. Antimon.* or $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. of the *Bezoard. Min.* drinking thereupon a Draught of his Diet-Drink, made hot as he can bear it, covering him up close; which Drink must be now got ready for him, and to which he ought strictly to be kept, for three Weeks or a Month, after he comes out of his Spitting Course; that having by the said Evacuation secured his Body as much as may be from any morbid Relicks of the Disease or its Remedy, the redundant Serosity remaining after the Colliquation, may be dried up before the Blood is fill'd with fresh Nutritious Juices mixing therewith; the weaken'd Texture of the same being hereby reintegrated, and made assimilable thereto: By the Neglect of which it is that some have mist their Cure, which in likelihood they had met with otherwise; instead of which, by running overhastily to their wonted Liberty and Custom of Living, they too suddenly fill their Blood
with

with a Load of improper and unsuitable Juice, at this Time of its debile and infirm State, and despising their Purgings, Sweating or Diet, as needless Pieces of Formality, or a useless Penance, too often incur the Misfortune an unhappy Relapse.

Dr. Sydenham indeed tells us, the Salivation must take its Course, by which the Mercurial together with the Pocky Venom, sufficiently spend themselves; needing no other Help or Way of Evacuation. But certainly, as I have sometimes found, 'tis ill trusting hereunto; for the Sluices being set open, so great a Colliquation, both of nutritive as well as excrementitious Juices, hath happen'd at these Times, that if the Current were not otherways to be diverted, and the Tone of the Blood after invigorated, there are some of these Persons would be in Danger of spitting out their Lives, or falling into a Consumption; others from the impoverish'd and languid State of the Blood, into Dropsies as incurable; which has been the Fate of some, even where Endeavours have not been wanting to turn the Stream.

Yet although I think this Author was much out of the Way in rejecting these Postrequisites to a Mercurial Salivation, he was right in Regard to certain Prerequisites thereunto, proposed as necessary by some others, *i. e.* Physicking the Patient much before-hand; which he has justly censur'd, as only needlessly harassing his Body, impairing his Strength, and weakening his Spirits, of all which he is now suddenly more than ever to stand in need, by Reason of the Conflict which will be unavoidably excited by the Mercurial Par-

ticles got into his Blood. However a lenient Purgative two or three Days before, and the taking away a little Blood, from those especially of a more sanguine Temperament or plethorick Habit, as also a more than ordinary Abstinence for such space of Time, may be necessary to keep under a Fever, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, and Inflammation of the Parts; as also to moderate some other Symptoms which might create trouble, when these Remedies are not so fit to be put in practice. Bathing likewise in warm Water, for some lean, hot and emaciated Patients, has been found serviceable. Farthermore if the Case admits Delay, the best Time for Salivating is the more temperate Season, *i. e.* towards the latter end of the Spring, or beginning of the Autumn: Otherwise it may be enterprised at any other, only taking care to provide a good close Room with a Fire suitable, in the Winter or extreme cold Weather; and one more large and airy, in the exceeding Heat of Summer. Let the Woman also be laid down, just after the menstrual Purgation is over.

Of the Accidents arising under a Salivation, and first of the Diarrhœa. And thus I shall take leave of these two differing Ways of raising the *Ptyalismus*, or Mercurial Salivation, in order to the Cure of the *Second Infection* from this Disease; having first Spoke somewhat of the Accidents that are wont to attend, and which prove often troublesome to the Sick, as also to the Physician that has the Care of him.

Of these, one of the first is a *Diarrhœa*, a common Survenient at the beginning; and if not timely prevented, sometimes soon terminating in a *Dysenteria*, accompanied with Bloody Stools, and horrid Torture of the Bowels; which

which Accident you may remove as follows.

℞ Conf. Fracast. S. M. Conf. Ros. Rub. ana ℥ss.
Coral. rub. subtilissime triti, Ter. Japon. Boli veri
pulv. ana ℥j. Syr. de Meconio q. s. M. fiat Elect.
de quo capiat ad Magnitudinem Nuc. Castaneæ,
quartâ quâque Horâ, vel Sæpius, perseverante fluxu,
Superbibendo cochl. iij. vel iv. Julapij sequentis.
℞ Aq. Cinam. hord. ℥vj. Aq. Menth. Mirabil.
ana ℥ij. Syr. Cydon. ℥j. m. fiat Julapium.

Let his Drink at these times be prepar'd
ex Decocto C. Cerv. C. called otherwise the
Decoct. Album; which being Colour'd with a
little Cochineil, is termed *Rubicundum*: and
when the Pains are very urgent, attended also
with a *Tenesmus*, or perpetual Desire of going
to Stool, discharging only a Bloody Mucus,
in the Intervals betwixt them, ℞ Decoct. ejus-
dem (Scul. C. C. C.) ℥ss. Conf. Fracast. vel Theri-
ac. Andr. ℥ss. Solve cum vitello unius ovi & vini
Canariens. ℥ij. pro Enemate, aliquo tempore injici-
endo, ac pro re nata, repetendo: Which will as
a Fomentation not only comfort the Gutts,
and demulce the griping Pain, but also by its
absorbent Faculty correct the sharp Humour,
and thereby abate the *Stimulus*; and if not-
withstanding this Remedy, the Loosness still
continues; you may prescribe thus, ℞ Conf.
Fracast. sine Melle. Conf. Ros. rub. ana ℥ss. Cort.
Myrobal. Citrin. Cinamom. acut. parum contus. ana
℥j. Aq. Cinam. hord. ℥ss. fiat calida Infusio per
horam, dein Coletur, & adde Aq. Mentkæ ℥j.
Dr. Stephani ℥ij. Misce & (phialâ prius agitâ)
sumat cochl. ij. vel iij. post singulas sedes.

Let him also at sometimes drink four or
five Spoonfuls of red Wine or Claret, boil'd
up with a third of Water, and a little Spice,
sweeten'd with double refin'd Sugar; which
will

will serve as well as any Cordial, and into which under great Extremity of Pain, may be in-still'd a dozen, fifteen or twenty Drops of the *Laudanum liquid. Cydon.* especially at the Hour of Rest: Now altho' it must be allow'd, that at these times, there is nothing to be done without the Help of *Opiates*, yet the less Occasion we have for them, the better; because by retarding or slackening the Motion of all the Fluids in general, together with the glandular Secretion, they are apt also to thicken the Lymph it self; which should be set a running the contrary way, by the Glandules of the *Fauces*. Wherefore so soon as ever this Accident is overcome, you must lay them aside, forbidding Posset-drink, Water-grewel, Sack-whey, but especially Malt-liquors, for some time; instead of which (as before advis'd) let him be kept strictly to the *Decoct. Alb. aut Rubicundum*, or a Rice-water: Let his Chicken be also boil'd with a Crust of Bread, a little of the said Rice, or a few Shavings of Harts-horn: All which are gradually to be left off, and changed again for the more diluting Drinks, when the *Diarrhœa* is check'd, and the Salivation comes forward; which is scarce to be expected so long as the said looseness lasts, by which the Humours are carry'd downwards, the direct contrary way they ought now to take.

Note farther, that in giving *Opiates*, you are always to observe the Consequence of one Dose, before you order another; that is two Hours distance, or thereabouts, if there should be occasion for their Repetition; beginning also with the lesser, and proceeding to the larger Quantity, the former availing not to
take

take off the Complaint, the Age, Sex, Habit, Strength or Vigour of Nature (to be infer'd from the present *Rythm* of the Pulse, or its *Modus* of Vibration) being likewise taken into Consideration.

The next Accident we shall take Notice of, *Sickness* in raising a Mercurial Salivation, is the Sick- *and Vomiting* and Vomiting; which if mild and gentle, may be let alone, only ordering the Patient to drink freely of a small Chicken Broth, Posset-Drink, or thin Water-grewel; that his retching may be the easier, and giving a Sup of mull'd Wine with a Sprig of Mint, a little Lemon-peel, a Blade of Mace, or a bruised Clove infused therein, to comfort the Stomach, and refresh him betwixt whiles; by which this Complaint (the Salivation soon after rising) goes off in few Days, without farther trouble. But if *Cardialgia* attends, or racking and intolerable Pains upon the Mouth of the Stomach, with incessant or perpetual Vomiting, *Spasms* of the Members, continual Sickness without Respite, *Leipothymia* or Fainting, with cold Sweats upon the Fore-head and Eye-brows, it will behove you to bestir your self: *Nam jacta est Alea*, your Patient is now in the utmost Danger, upon which account, slackening your Hand, you are not only to desist from giving any more Mercury; but to turn the Course of what you have given, downwards rather for the present; especially if costive, by directing the common Emollient Clyster with $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ or $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$. of the *Sacch. rub.* and as much of the *Ol. Oliv.* adding if there be occasion, as a *Stimulus*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. of the *Spec. Hier.* and as much *Sal. Gemm.* whilst in the mean time you are using all Endeavours, to take off the *Orgasms*

Orgasm in the Spirits, and compose the enraged Ventricle, with some suitable Cordial Julep, or his burnt Wine; with which, if his Pulse allow, you may mix an Opiate, in such Quantity as the Importance of the Complaint, and his Strength shall indicate. A little mull'd Sack, with the Spice as aforesaid, and a few Drops of liquid *Laudanum*, after his Bowels are empty'd by the Clyster, will sometimes answer: Or you may direct the following Mixture.

℞ *Aq. Ceras. nigr. Cinamom. hord. ana* ℥ij. *Spir. Mentb.* ℥j. *Ocul. canc. pp. Coral rub. subtilissime lavigat. ana* ℥ss. *Sal. Absinth.* ℥j. *Syr. Limon. vel Cydon.* ℥j. *Laud. Lond. exquisite soluti, & reliqu. mixti, gr. ij. Misce & agitando Phialam, Dentur cochl. ij. secundâ quaque horâ, serius vel citius prout res postulat, durantibus Vomitu vel Ventriculi torminibus.*

Three or four Spoonfuls of simple Mint Water, well freed from the Empyreumatick Oil that comes over in the Distillation, and swims on the top, supped hot as they drink Tea, is also proper to alleviate this Illness; likewise *Epithemes* of a Decoction *ex summit, Absinth. Rom*; with some of the Aromaticks, as the *Rad. Galang. Zedoaria, Calam. aromat. Caryophyl. aromat. Nux Mosc. Macis*, in red Wine, are not improper: Flannel Cloaths being express'd from the same, made hot, and apply'd to the Pit of the Stomach; after which the whole Region thereof may be anointed, *cum Ol. Macis & Nuc. mosc. per expres.* adding a few Drops of the *Ol. Absinth. stillat.* applying over the *empl. Stomach. mag.* But this Symptom is oftentimes too powerful for these or any other Remedies, and frequently carries off the

the Patient in few Hours Time ; being usually owing to the Ignorance of the Undertaker, in his making too much haste to spur on the Flux, giving disproportionate Doses of the Medicine, repeating them too fast upon each other, or continuing them longer than was fitting ; by which means the Patient, instead of meeting with his Cure, is hurried unawares out of his Life.

A third Complaint very usual at these times (and which is always to be expected) is the Soreness of their Chaps : For easing which, at least in some measure, let the Patient hold in his Mouth sometimes a little *Decoct. Hord.* or the *Decoct. Pulli*, made lukewarm ; also now and then a little warm Milk, which is proper to lenify or assuage the Pain. But let them by no means make use of any Restricting Mouth-waters, or Gargarisms of Alum, Sage, Plantane, Bramble or the like : Neither yet the Digestive ones of the *Fici pingues*, *Rad. Alth. Liquirit. Passul.* &c. Least by the one, you harden and dry the Ulcers, and stop the Current of the Rheum ; by the other, you too soon digest, and hasten off the Sloughs before their time, healing by that means the Sores too soon, and shortening the Time of their intended Spitting. However where the Mercurial Salts, together with those of the acrid Lympha, have eaten deep into the Parts, by which the Putrifaction spreading, there may be Danger by the Loss of Substance, of a foul Jaw Bone ; at such times I say, the Surgeon must be careful to check the farther Erosion, and promote the Digestion of the Ulcer ; consuming the rotten Flesh, by touching the Parts, *cum Melle Ros. ac Spir. Vitriol. quantitate*
pro-

proportionata, gut. scil. xv. vel xx. Spiritus, ad ℥i. Mellis prædict. Let him also at such times make use of a Gargarism, *Ex. Decoct. Hord. Foliis Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. &c.* with which may be mixed a small Quantity of the *Tinct. Myrr. & Aloes cum eodem Melle Rosarum*, and the Putrefaction still increasing, besides these, it will behove the Artist to touch the Parts himself two or three times a Day, with an armed Probe dipt in a hot Mixture of the foresaid *Mel. Ros.* and *Tinct. Myr.* to which is farther added the *flos Ungt. Egypt.* as thus,

Rx Mel. Ros. ℥i. Tinct. Myrr. Vino albo extract. ℥ii. vel cum Spir. Vin. rect. ℥i. Floris Unguent. Egyptiac. ℥i. Misce ad Usus ut prius.

At these times also it frequently happens, that the Jaws are so lock'd up, that the sick is hard put to it to receive his Sustenance, and the Surgeon harder to inspect the Ulcers; for obviating which I have been under a Necessity of using a Bit of Stick, cover'd over with a soft Rag, and thrust in at the Corner of his Mouth, betwixt the backward Teeth, to keep the same asunder, that the *Saliva* might run out thereby, and the other Inconveniencies be prevented.

Hæmorrhage or bleeding.

Again, it is not unusual in raising a Salivation, or during the same (especially where there is some rotten Tooth) for a Blood Vessel, or some small Artery to burst open, by Reason of the stronger Pulsation than ordinary at such Times, the Circulation being now somewhat impeded by the Fluxion of Humour and Tumefaction of the Parts, and consequently the Vibration of the Coats of the Artery stronger than at another time, that the same may be carried on; as also by Erosion of the Coats of the Vessel from the Caustic Salts,

the

the like Misfortune may take its Rise ; whence great *Hæmorrhages* have ensued. At these Times, a little Pellet of Lint, covered over with the fine Powders of crude Alum or Vitriol, or dipt in, and exprest from the *Aq. Sript. Regalis*, and thrust close down into the Cavity, secures the Effusion, being held tight by the Finger for a little while ; or when the Situation favours, a Compress dipt in *Oxycrate cum alb. Ov.* laid over the said Pellet, and the Jaws shut close, may serve in Place thereof, and save the Assistant, or Artist himself, the former Trouble. Mr. *Wiseman* recommends the White of an Egg boil'd hard, and held betwixt the Teeth, provided the bleeding Vessel can be thereby compress'd : But I remember once to have met with a Flux of this Nature, so very impetuous, the Blood being very hot, and as it were boiling, as well as sharp and serous, that being call'd up in the Night, and finding it the safest Way to secure the Work, I clapt a Steel Probe made red hot, into the Socket, whence a rotten Tooth had been some time before extracted, and by the Side of which I perceived the Blood spurt out ; which Instrument I had by me, always prepar'd with a larger Button End than ordinary, serving as a Cautery for such like Uses ; and thereby immediately searing the Vessel, restrain'd the Flux. The like Accident sometimes happens at the Separation of the Sloughs, on the Sides of the Cheeks ; but here a little *Oxycrate* held in the Mouth, will do the Business ; or where the Bleeding is inconsiderable, it may be let alone to run off with the *Lympha*, which is only streaked or discolour'd therewith, perhaps

haps for three or four Days, without any Detriment other ways : If it should last longer, discharging in any considerable Quantity, to the Weakening of the Patient, some Restraining Liquor such as the *Decoct. Cort. Querc.* or a strong Infusion of the *Fol. Ros. rub. Gall. immat. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balaust. in aq. Fabr.* acidulated *cum Spir. Vitriol.* or the like, may be held in the Mouth, and spit out again; as often as there is Occasion.

We have already taken Notice of the *Diarrhœa*, which is apt to arise at the Beginning, and directed you how to guard against it, giving your Restraining and Opiate Remedies both in lesser Quantity, and at greater Intervals, as the Complaint lessens ; and wholly to discontinue them, when the Gripes and Looseness are repress'd : After which, if you find upon renewing the Mercurial Medicine, whether inwardly or outwardly, notwithstanding all Endeavours, by Reason of some *Idiosyncrasy* in the Patient before remark'd, the same will still take to the *Intestinal Glands*, instead of those of the *Maxillar* or *Sublingual* : You may leave the said Flux a little while, if his Strength permits, and the Symptoms are not too pressing, to spend it self together with the venereal Venom it carries along with it ; and which I have known entirely remov'd this Way ; only taking Care to sheath the Intestines (whose *Mucus* is shaved off, and the Mouths of the Blood Vessels laid naked) by throwing up some good Flesh Broth, or the *Decoctum Capit. Ovilli, vel Interan. Capon. in quibus Soluti sunt Vitel. Ov. recent. instar Clysmatum frequenter inject.* these not sufficing, you must proceed to greater *Anodynes*, and even

Opiates

Opiates themselves, as we formerly prescrib'd, to take off this Complaint. But the contrary to this Accident is an over Costiveness, which seldom falls out (I mean so as to hinder or retard the Salivation) in Comparison of the Loosness and Bloody-Flux. Indeed at such Times it is but natural for the Body to be tied up, as it is in the Small-Pox, for several Days together, during the State, as also in the Declension; the Secretion being now made by different Emunctories, *viz.* in the former, by the *Salival*, and in the latter by the Glandules of the Skin: Yet when it happens, the Body being hot and dry, that the Patient spits but little, although his Chaps are much inflam'd and sore, if he has been without a Stool for some Days past, it may be proper to throw up a laxative or emollient Clyster, such as warm Milk with Sugar and Oil; or if the intestinal Fibres are very sluggish, a little common Salt may be put in; also a Suppository *ex Spec. Hier. pic. Sal. gem. & Melle coct. ac Magnitudinis propriae conformat.* which emptying his Bowels, and cooling his Body, may probably dispose him to a freer Spitting. Now also a greater Liberty may be granted him in his Liquors, of which, for the better diluting of his Blood, let him drink freely; as of Small-beer warmed with a Toast, Barly-water, a small Sack-Whey or Posset-drink; also by Way of Diet, Water-gruel, Oatmeal-Caudle, small Chicken or Veal Broth, sometimes allowing him a roasted Pippin, if his Mouth will suffer it, or a few stew'd Prunes, with such other opening, cooling and diluting Liquids, as are

Over-costiveness.

K forbidden

forbidden those who are subject to the *Diarrhœa* or Loosness.

Overhasty
rising, and
too long
Continu-
ance of
the Saliva-
tion.

There are yet two other Supervenients, at some times perplexing a Mercurial *Ptyalism*; and also endangering the Patient's Life; I mean the too sudden Rising of the same, as it were all at once, by which he may be choak'd or strangled: And its over long Continuance, after the Time of its expected Declension, by which the nutritious Juices being thus constantly drein'd away, there must necessarily ensue an *Atrophy* or Consumption.

The best Way to prevent the former, I have already acquainted you, is to begin with the lesser Doses, and when you find the Humours tending upwards, to proceed warily, intermitting a Day, two or three, as there may seem Cause, the Repetition of the Medicine; since it is allow'd much easier to move it forward, than to call it off, when too far advanced. But if by any unforeseen Accident, as the uncommon Proneness of the sanguineous Mass to be melted down, or broken by the Particles of the Mercury; or being thus colliquated, to this particular Discharge by the Glands of the *Fauces*, the Parts of these last should of a sudden inflame and tumefy, by which the Sick is already brought into apparent Danger; you are immediately to make all the Derivation and Revulsion that you can possibly, that he may be rescu'd therefrom; as by sharp Clysters, prepared *ex Decoct. com. Clyster.* in which are to be dissolved the *Conf. Hamech. Spec. Hier. Sal. G.* or a small Quantity of the Pulp of *Coloquintida*, tied up in a Rag, may be

be decocted with the other Ingredients; also some cathartick Medicine may be taken by the Mouth, when the same can be swallowed: Bleeding under the Tongue, in the Arm, and by Cupping with Scarification on the Top of the Shoulders; sharp and large Blistering between the same, and behind the Ears, extending along the Jugulars, on each Side of the Neck; at the same Time some moderate inciding and attenuating Gargarism may be thrown into the Throat with a Syringe, to clear the same from any viscous Phlegm; such as the *Decoct. pro Syr. de Althæa, cum Syr. de quinque Rad. Limon. Acetos. Citri*; or the *Decoctum Pectorale*, a little sharpen'd *cum Spir. Nitr. d. Spir. Sulph. aut Vitriol.* adding hereunto the *Syr. Diamor. Mel. Ros. Syr. de Rub. Idæis*, or the like; taking heed you meddle not with Repercutient or Restricting Gargles (as some have advised) too hastily, which by incrassating and locking up the Humours in the Glands, would farther hazard a Suffocation: Instead of which, where the said Humours are viscous, besides the Injection before-mentioned, you may give your Patient warm Draughts of the same Decoctions inwardly, and where his Lungs are more than ordinarily stuffed with a tough and viscid Phlegm, as is usual to some cold, bulky and asthmatick Persons, he may take a Spoonful of the *Ol. Lini. rec. S. J. Extr.* if his Stomach can well bear the same, with a like Proportion of the *Oxym. simpl.* or the *Oxymel Scylliticum* itself, in such quantity, may be swallow'd between whiles, in a Draught of the pectoral Decoction; which is found beyond most other Medicines, to free the ob-

structed *Branchia*, and promote Expectoration: But the chief Relief depends upon diverting the Stream of Lymph the contrary Way, viz. downwards, which is procur'd as aforesaid, by purging Clysters, or (where the Sick is in condition to take them) some other *Catharticks*.

The same may be said of these last Remedies, which are also to be repeated at proper Intervals, when the Spitting holds longer than it should; by which the Patient's Strength is daily impair'd, and a heftical Indisposition contracted: But here the sharper Purgatives are not so proper, the Humours being more gently carry'd off downwards, or mov'd that Way at repeated Distances, *per ominegou*, as Physicians call it. *Diureticks* are here also requisite, to divert the serous Humours by the Glands of the Kidnies, and call them off from those of the Mouth: among which, the *Sal Tart.* exceeds in precipitating the same by those Sluices, and thereby diminishing the salival Flux: After which, in order to fix the mercurial Particles, and restrain the farther Colliquation, Sulphur is esteem'd one of the best Remedies: Wherefore, let $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. or $\mathfrak{z}$ j. of the *Flos Sulph.* or $\mathfrak{z}$ j. to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. of its Magistery, call'd *Lac Sulph.* with a little Conserve of *Roses*, be administred two or three times in a Day: Or a Morsel of the following Composition.

Rx Conf. Ros. rub. Diacyd. simpl. ana $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. *Lact. Sulph.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. *Cort. Cinnam. Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. preparatorum,* ana $\mathfrak{z}$ j. *Fol. Auri N^o xij. Syr. Myrtil. q. s. M. f. Elect.* Let his Drink be a chalybiated Tincture of *Roses*, gratefully sharpen'd *cum Spir. Vitriol.* or a small *Aqu. Calcis*;

Calcis; in the mean time let his old Stockings, Drawers, Shirt, Muffler, Cap, and Sheets, with whatever he had on during the Time of the Uñction, and in his Spitting Course, be changed for others, very well aired before they are put on: and if the Sick be already brought into a Hectical State, the Asses Milk and Testaceous Powders, are the fittest Medicines; which may be order'd for him, after the following Manner,

Rx Conf. Ros. rub. ʒi. Ocul. Canc. pp. Margarit. pp. Coral. rub. pp. ana. ʒi. Spec. Diatrag. fr. ʒiſs. Syr. de Althæa, q. s. m. f. Elect. cujus capiat Quant. Nucis Mosc. primo Mane, superbibendo Lact. Asinin. rec. ʒſs. ac superdormiendo per Horam. Repetatur quart. Pom. cum eadem Quantitate ejusdem Lactis.

But if there be any Febrile Paroxysm, the Bark must be prescribed, which by its Specific Property, will not only take off the Fits, but by its manifest Stypticity, invigorate also the languid Condition of the Blood, and so put a Check to the Salivation.

If a Dropsy happen to ensue, from the broken Texture of the same, or Dissolution of its natural Balsam, which has fallen out upon such Occasions, accompanied with Anasarcaous Swellings of the Feet, Legs and Thighs, and sometimes also an Ascites of the Abdomen: The Indications and Remedies may be taken from what we intend, in another Place, to deliver concerning aqueous or watery Tumours.

Dropsy.

If a Palsy, such inciding, volatile and warm invigorating Medicines, as may open the obstructed Tubes, and restore the nervous Fluid to be carried on in those its accustomed Channels,

Palsy.

Channels, together with such local or topical Application, as may excite the Spirits, and give a due Tensity to the Nerves themselves, are most conducive.

Cure of
some parti-
cular Sym-
ptoms at-
tending
the Pox.

And these I think are the principal Accidents attending a Salivation, in reciting of which, together with their proper Remedies, I had intended to have finished my Discourse; but considering some particular Symptoms do occur in this Distemper, which require a peculiar Management and Variation, besides the general Method laid down; I shall not think much (that the same may be yet farther Instructive to the young Practitioner) briefly to consider some of the chief of them.

Ophtha'my.

And first of the venereal Ophthalmy (the *Alopecia, Decidentia Barbae ac Superciliorum*, however in former Days Companions of this Infection, yet rarely or never happening in ours, properly as Symptoms; neither requiring any singular Prescription, we shall take no notice of,) to distinguish which from the strumous, or common Rheum, and Bloodshot so called, by catching cold, we have already laid down some Directions, in a Discourse of the *Scrophula* or *Strume*, not yet made publick. When it is venereal, you are to judge by some other Symptom of the Disease preceeding, or with which it is at present complicated; as if the Patient has formerly had a Running, or has at present any *serpiginous* Ulcers, *Pustulae*, or yellowish crusty Scabs, about the *Scalp*, or other Parts of his Body: But if none of these appear, and the Information cannot be got without Hazard of Offence; yet if there be no Appearance of a *strumous Dyscrasy*,

fy, and that the Disease has been regularly treated by Bleeding, Purging with Lenients, Blistering, refrigerating, repelling and anodyne *Collyria*, in the Beginning of the Fluxion; as we observe in discoursing of the *strumous Ophthalmia*: If after these, I say, together with Derivation and Revulsion made by *Setons* and *Fontanels inter Scapulas*, Leeches to the Temples and behind the Ears, the Malignity still increaseth; there may be Cause to suspect some latent Infection of this Kind, which hath given Rise to the same, and for which you must have Recourse to *Calomelanos*, giving overnight *gr. xv.* or *℥i.* with a little Pulp of the *Conf. Ros. rub.* or the *Conf. Fracast.* and purging it off next Morning, with some mild *Cathartick*, (no strong ones being so proper at these Times, for Fear of raising a greater Tumult in the Blood,) such as the *Elect. Lenit. cum Cremore Tart.* the *Decoct. Senæ cum Manna*, or the Infusion of the *Rad. Rhei, Tamarind. cum Foliis ejusdem Senæ & pauculo Salis Tart. ad ejus Tincturæ facilitatem Extractionem*; adding to the strained Liquor, the *Syr. Ros. Solut.* by two or three of which Boles and Draughts, repeated at a proper Interval, you will gain more upon these Inflammations, than by a constant Course of many Weeks, nay Months, under other Prescriptions you were able to effect; and by which I have known an *Ophthalmia* of six Months Standing from such a Cause, (yet unsuspected) which had baffled the Endeavours of an eminent Physician, cured in a Fortnight's Time, without other Topicks than a little *Aq. Ros.* and *Pulv. Turæ*, which

had oftentimes been used before to no Purpose.

Ozana. The next we shall observe is the *Ozana*, or Ulcer of the Nostril, which when venereal (to be known as the foregoing, by being accompanied with some other Affect of the same original Disease) is, after other Universals, and the Topicks laid down in our Account of the Ulcers of this Part, best of all removed by a *Cinnabarine Fumigation*; which subdues the Malignity, dries up the Ulceration, and disposeth the *Caries*, if there be any, to Separation, beyond all others: After whose Desquamation, and sometimes before, it may be necessary, for entirely eradicating the venereal Poison, to administer the said *Calomelanos* between whites, and to purge it off again; or if there be present other Symptoms of a profound Infection, (which are very customary at such Times) the best Way then, and securest also, is to salivate your Patient by the Uction, if his Strength and Habit will allow, and thereby confirm his Cure of this and all other his Complaints.

Ulcers of the Uvula and Palate.

The like Method is to be taken with the Ulcers of the Palate, *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, when taking Rise from the venereal Venom, to be collected by the like Enquiry with the other foregoing, after the past or present attending Symptoms. In these Ulcers more especially, this Fume very rarely fails, to stop at least, the farther Erosion; and which therefore in these Cases, I always direct, although a Salivation be afterwards intended. I can safely say, it hath seldom fail'd me in the worst of

of these Ulcerations; and I have thereby usually secur'd what was left of those spongy Parts, by the most putrid and corrosive venereal Ulcers, that had seized them, and in few Days, otherwise, had most certainly destroy'd them, and ruin'd the Tone of the Voice ever after: And that frequently by Means of the second or third Smoaking, in two or three Days Time; nor do I remember any one otherways incommoded, than by the Fume putting them upon Coughing and Spitting a few Minutes after, and sometimes also (tho' not often) making their Chaps sore, and raising a gentle *Ptyalism*.

My Method of using it at such Times, is to set the Patient in a Chair, with a Blanket inclosing the same round, and fastened by a Skewer thrust through the Top over his Head, to which a Piece of Pack-thread is ty'd, and then turn'd round over a Hook, just above the same. The Author's Method of Fuming, with some Cautions about the same.

When he is thus set and surrounded, he takes an earthen Platter upon his Knees, on which a Brick is placed to receive the Heater, before-hand made moderately hot, but not too fiery: After this *Apparatus*, I throw on ʒi. of the *Cinnab. Factit.* in fine Powder, then taking the two Fore-sides of the Blanket, and wrapping them over, I direct the Sick, if it be his Nostrils, to hold his Face over the Smoak, with his Mouth rather close than open; but if his Throat, whether Palate or Tonsils are affected, with his Lips wide open, and his Mouth as close as he can suffer it, holding his Face over it; when finding himself ready to be overcome, he may throw his Head back for a Minute, to recover

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Cinnabarine Fumigation the best Remedy.

Ulcers of the Uvula and Palate.

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When he is thus set and surrounded, he takes an earthen Platter upon his Knees, on which a Brick is placed to receive the Heater, before-hand made moderately hot, but not too fiery: After this *Apparatus*, I throw on ʒi. of the *Cinnab. Faët.* in fine Powder, then taking the two Fore-sides of the Blanket, and wrapping them over, I direct the Sick, if it be his Nostrils, to hold his Face over the Smoak, with his Mouth rather close than open; but if his Throat, whether Palate or Tonsils are affected, with his Lips wide open, and his Mouth as close as he can suffer it, holding his Face over it; when finding himself ready to be overcome, he may throw his Head back for a Minute, to recover

recover Breath, and then to it again. At the same time a little Bason or Spitting Pot, is conveyed to him under the Blanket (if he had it not there before) into which as he hawks, coughs, or spits, he may discharge his Phlegm.

Whilst the *Cinnabar* is thus burning, I likewise sometimes turn back one Side of the Blanket a little Way, to examine how the Fume ascends, and when the Matter requires Stirring, which may be done with the End of a Tobacco-Pipe, spreading the same about the Heater, thereby renewing the same, and making Way for the whole thus to be consumed in Smoke, which would otherwise be crufted into a Lump, and so not spend it self as it should.

At some times also, as I find Occasion, especially for weak or infirm Persons, I give a little Air at the Top, by making a small Opening to let out the Smoak, when it is too strong for them, or endangers their being suffocated; although the whole Time of Continuance within the Blanket, is little more than Ten or a Dozen Minutes; the Powder being then burnt out, the Patient releas'd and set before the Fire, (near which he was before also placed, within his Canopy) where he must still sit, till he finds the Sweat, which had been owing to the Fume, gone off, and himself again return'd to his usual Temper. After which he washeth his Mouth and Throat, with his Gargarism *Ex Decoct. Fol. Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. Aquileg. in Aq. Hord.* to which is added a little *Mel. Ros.* some of the same also may be
thrown

thrown up with a Syringe into the Nostril, in Case of an *Ozana*.

This Method of Fumigation is repeated Night and Morning, if their Chaps do not swell (and 'tis not often that they do) for about a Week, with such as are strong and lusty; otherwise only once a Day, and that towards Evening, may suffice; during which, when the Ulcers are very foul, I order them to be touch'd with *Mel. Ros.* to which a little *Tinct. Myrr.* and the *Mel. Ung. Egypt.* are added about ʒj. of each of the two last, to ʒj. of the first; or if the Parts are in very great danger of being lost by the sharp and fretting Humours in the Ulcers, I direct ʒj. of the *Merc. Sublim. corros.* to be exactly dissolved in ʒj. of the *Mel. Ros.* or I touch (as with the former) the Ulcerated Parts with an armed Probe, dip'd in the *Lac. Sublimat.* taking special Care, with an other armed Probe, to wipe away the Salts below if any Part should happen to run down, and thereby prevent their sliding lower upon the Throat: And altho' I think it much better that the Patient should be confin'd to his House, during this Course: Yet some (whose Business will not permit, unless perhaps an Hour after the Fume is over) have gone about their Affairs as usual, only wearing a Bit of Flannel under their Chin, as a Muffler to keep their Throats warm.

Thus far of the Method of Fumigation, which notwithstanding all that I have said thereof, as to the Cure of these particular Ulcers, yet when there are other Symptoms of a *profound Infection*; (and 'tis rarely that in this Stage of the Disease there are such wanting) I would have no Person to expect other than a

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Palliative Cure thereby, without he keep strictly to the *Specifick* Pill of *Aethiops Mineral. Gum. Guajac. Antim. diaph.* or such like, with a strong sudorifick Decoction of the Woods, taking *Calomelanos* also once or twice a Week; and purging it off again; or omitting these, advising to a Salivation, which may more certainly secure the Cure, not only of these, but root out all other the Pocky Attendants thereupon.

Farthermore, if in using the Fume, the Patient should happen to swell and flaver, you may either encourage it; desisting however from too sudden or often Repeating it, for fear of any ill Symptom, by the over hasty coming on of the Flux, as we caution'd you in the way by Uction, and giving the *Calomet.* for the same purpose; keeping him very warm in a close Chamber; or if his Circumstances will not allow, you must not only forbear the farther proceeding in this Way, but hasten it off by Purging: Altho' I have sometimes fumed half a score, without this Accident supervening, yet is it very necessary the young Practitioner should be apprised thereof.

Lastly, by way of Caution, let the Patient take his Rings from of his Finger (if he has any on) before he enters within the Blanket, as also the Artist who sometimes has occasion to put his Hand to the Heater, to stir about the Powder; least otherwise they fall off, of their own accord, as I have seen sometimes, and break in pieces: But to proceed,

Cutaneous Eruptions. Most of the other Species of the Disease, such as the *Herpes* or *Serpigo*, with other pustulary *Cutaneous Eruptions*; the *Gummi* on the

the Muscles, the Nocturnal Pains of the *Periostia* and other Membranes; the *Nodes* upon the Bones, with the other Retinue of Venereal Symptoms, depend so entirely on the general Remedies, prescrib'd in common for the Distemper, that we have less need to stay in particularising any more of them; altho' we may acquaint you that there is no Good to be done, even externally, without some Mercurial Topick: Thus for the Pocky cutaneous Breakings out, (as we have mention'd I think in our Discourse of the Diseases of this Part) there will be found few Remedies perhaps more effectual than the *Lac Mercurij*; the *Ung. Alb. cum Mercurio precip. alb.* or this Lotion of Dr. Harvy's.

Rx Mercurij sublim. corros. ℥vj. Precip. rub. ℥ij. Spir. Vin. rectific. ℔ss. fiat Digestio per horas 24. dein decantetur liquor clarus ad Usum.

But with this you must only, and that lightly, touch the Parts, by reason of its Sharpness.

These are all of them much neater Medicines, and less daubing than the *Enulat. cum Merc.* or the *Neapolitanum*. Corrosive Ulcers may be also touched with the *Aq. Phagadenica*, which in that our Treatise is described; or the *Merc. precip. rub.* may be sprinkled thereon, at least wise (according to the Sense of the Part) mix'd up with your Digestive.

The *Gummata*, *Tophi* or *Nodes*, are to be dress'd with the *Empl. de Ranis cum Merc.* or this ^{Gummi} ^{Tophi vel} of the last recited Author's, which he saith ^{Nodi.} will miraculously disperse them,

Rx Cinnab. fact. ab ℥j. ad ℥ij. Cera mund. ℔ss. Ol. Ros. ℥ij. Colliq. ut bene Misceantur, & fiat Emplastrum.

But

But if the Bones are yet found, Mr. *Wife-man* orders a defensative to be laid upon the *Node*, in order to keep back the Fluxion, and repel the Humour, as he does for the *Bubo* not yet tending to Suppuration, whilst with some brisk Mercurial *Cathartick* frequently repeated, he endeavours to purge off the same; or otherwise hastens a Salivation, under which many of these nodous Swellings gradually dissolve: Whereas by the Gummy and hot Plasters, or the Mercurial ones either, you may chance to put the Humours upon motion, and raise a Ferment to the hazard of an *Abscess*, and Rottenness of the Bone it self underneath; and certainly this Practice is more justifiable and honest, than upon every *Toph* or Induration upon these Parts, to go to work presently with *Causticks*, and lay bare the Bone, which is oftentimes untainted; occasioning thereby a very painful and tedious Work there was no need of, of which I was not long since a Witness, in a Merchant I was call'd to visit, by Mr. *Hardmet*, who had been under the Care of a noted *Medico-chirurgus*, and had both *Tibia's* laid bare the Compass of a Palm, for a simple Nodous Tumour upon each of them; and was confin'd by reason of the same, nigh half a Year, only, I think, to enhance the Value of a Cure he went without at last; there being Fifty Pounds paid for making a couple of painful Soars there was no Occasion for, and healing them up again; or if you please Twenty five Pounds for making, and so much more for repairing the Breach.

But if the Part be already inflam'd, tending to suppurate, much more if Matter be perceiv'd already to fluctuate therein, the Case is dif-

different; and you must open the Tumour, making way to the Bone; which at such times is generally observ'd to be *carious* or rotten underneath. How that is to be treated, you may collect from what we intend hereafter to deliver concerning Carious Ulcers: And thus having laid your Work before you, disposing the rotten Bones for Desquamation, (it being then soon enough) you are to put the Patient under a Course of Salivation, which in this profound Degree of Infection, is best Enterprised by the Uñction, where his Strength admits; not only to hasten the said Exfoliation, but to extirpate the *Virus*, and render the Ulcer after more tractable and better disposed for healing. Lastly, You are to finish his Cure, and prevent a Relapse, by due Purgation, Sweating and Diet, as we have already delivered should be done at the Close of a Salivation. We shall now only say a Word or two of the different Ages, and some other Circumstances attending those Sick of this Distemper, and so conclude our Dissertation.

First, Then for Infants and young Children, labouring herewith, and who generally receive it by Inheritance, or contract it from an infected Nurse, these Methods are too hazardous, and by no means suited to their tender Constitutions, altho *Blegny* tells us that he used even the Uñction to Sucking Infants, mixing ʒj. or ʒiſs. of the Quick-silver with ℥ss. of the Unguent, or common *Axungia*, and rubbing it into the Soles of their Feet, every second or third Day, for six or eight times; and *Nich. Massa* (whose Writings encourag'd *Hildanus* to make the Experiment, as he saith,

*Cure of
Infants
and young
Children,
labouring
with this
Disease.*

suc-

successfully) assures us, that the Uction may be safely practised upon Women with Child, as well as young Children; of which many Instances might be given. Yet nevertheless I think this Practice scarce warrantable, or indeed rashly to be follow'd; instead of which, for the diseased Infant, I should much prefer gr. ij. or iij. of *Calomel.* given with a little Sugar over Night, in their Water-pap or Panada, or with a Spoonful of thick Milk; the next Morning purging it off again, with a Spoonful or two of the *Syr. Ros. solut.* or *de Cichor. cum. Rheo.* which may be repeated once in three or four Days, till the Distemper is overcome. At other times I likewise order gr. viij. or ℥ss. of the *Aethiops min. s. i. pp.* to be taken the same way, Night and Morning; whilst their Food is also medicated with a *Decoct. Sarsaparil.* but of this I have spoken in another Place.

Riverius assures us, that to an Infant born with this Distemper, and cover'd over with Pustules, Scabs and Ulcers, at fifteen Days old, he gave two, and sometimes three Grains of the *Precipit. albus,* with a little Milk and Sugar, every, and sometimes each other, Day, for a Month; and thereby alone perform'd the Cure: To another at five Years, he gave in like manner gr. iv. of the same Medicine in Panada every Day, for xx. Days; and that it always work'd it self off by Stool, never in the least disordering their Mouths.

Women with Child For Pregnant Women, especially towards the End of their Reckoning, whatever Method is experimented sooner (and I must needs think a gentle Salivation less hazardous than a Course of strong Purging or Vomiting at such times)

times) the best Way certainly is to palliate, and endeavour to keep the Distemper from getting ground, by ordering some antivenereal Alterative before mentioned; giving *Calomelanos* also betwixt whiles, and purging it off with *Manna*, or some other Lenient, till the Woman being brought to Bed, is got up again, and so far recruited as to be able to undergo the Cure in the way aforesaid.

Finally for such adult or grown People, far gone in the Disease, as have mist their Cure under repeated Salivations, and other Courses of Purging and Sweating Medicines; and are now grown *Hectical* and *Tabid*, I know of no better Way of Relieving, at least Palliating, till such time as they have recruited their Flesh, than by the Milk Diet, particularly Asses Milk, as it is prescribed usually for other Consumptive Patients, together with some attemperating or edulcorating Decoction, *Ex China, Sarsaparil. Raf. C. C. & Eboris*, which may be mixt at the time of using, with about a third, or one half of Milk; also Milk and Barley Water for the more indigent, when there is no Loosness attending; bathing between whiles in Water and Milk, for those who can afford it, or without the Milk, for such as can't, is useful for some of these hot, dry and emaciated Patients, where Cooling and Humecting or Moistening, are prime Indications.

The *Antihæcticum Poterij* (prepared of the Regulus of Antimony, Iron and Tin, put into fusion with Niter, and then edulcorated with fair Water) is by some wonderfully cry'd up, in this State of the Disease; tho' I cannot say (on many repeated Trials thereof) that I have ever found those excellent Properties, or the

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Benefit I expected from it, and which those Persons have ascribed to it.

I have now concluded my Discourse in general, but for farther Illustration of the same, have thought fit to insert some few (out of many) Cases I have by me, and by some of which the younger Artists will be better enabled to prosecute the Cure of several Species of this Distemper, as well as to shun the Danger that may, and has attended some rash and bold Pretenders to the same.

HISTORY I.

A simple Stillicidium with Dysuria.

A Young Lad being carried to a scandalous House, by one of his Companions, who had been there before, and came off without Injury, engaging notwithstanding with the same Slut, complain'd next Day of a *Dysuria*, or scalding Urine, and two or three Days after, there appear'd a Running: When, not daring to make his Case known to his Friends, he was persuaded by the same young Spark, to make Use of an Apothecary's Servant, his Acquaintance, who undertook his Cure for five Shillings; but whilst the Contract was making, the poor Boy not taking Care to conceal the Running, a Maid Servant brought his foul Shirt to his Mother, who sent for me, to consult what she must do. Upon Examination, I found he had a simple Running, without other Symptom, unless the Smart of his Water.

I began his Cure by purging him with ℞j. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, and gr. xij. of *Calomel.* in four Pills, which he took the next Morning, and which (altho' he never had been used to any purging Medicine all his Life time) gave him only three or four Stools, and as many Vomits: Wherefore the Day after I encreased the Dose to ℞ss. with gr. xv. of the *Calomel.* which now worked about half a score times, and which Dose I repeated afterwards every other Day, for almost a Fortnight; when the Running was much lessen'd, grew whiter and more tenacious; however being a sturdy Youth, and bearing the Operation very well, I purged him twice a Week, for a Fortnight longer; at which time the Flux entirely disappear'd, nor did I see Cause to give any manner of Terebinthinate or Balsamick Medicine at all, only to ease the Smart of his Water, for the first Week or ten Days, He took ℞ss. of *Sal. Prunel.* with as much white Sugar, in a Spoonful or two of Barley Water, drinking a Draught of the same after, twice and sometimes thrice in a Day.

Here was indeed an excellent good Habit of Body, and a careful Mother, who was his Nurse, and observ'd that he strictly conform'd to the Rules prescrib'd, keeping his Chamber the whole time, which very much contributes to the Success of these Cures, as well as their Dispatch; tho' tis seldom that these People can have such Opportunity, with the like Convenience.

I doubt not but this *Clap* might have been removed in a Week's time, but we had no need of making such post Haste to get the Distemper out of Sight; his Friends being also

desirous that he should (if possible) have his Cure by Purging.

HISTORY II.

Stillicidium with Chancrous Ulceration on the Præpuce.

A Young Gentleman, out of the Country, in his first Visit to the Play-House was set upon by a Woman of the Town, whose Dress and Face prevailed so far, that he thought he could do no less than wait on her to her Lodging; where he stay'd, tho' but a short time yet, long enough to get a Clap, as he discover'd two or three Days after; when communicating his Misfortune to a Kinsman, where he lodg'd, he happen'd to be my Patient: I found him with a Virulent *Stillicidium*, and an Inflammation at the Extremity of the *Glans*, with Ulceration all round, as well within (the said *Glans* being always cover'd) as on the Outside of the *Præpuce*; which gave him exceeding Trouble when he made his Water; upon which Account, at such times, I order'd him to dip his *Penis* in warm Milk, and piss thereinto, having fresh Milk ready for him for the next occasion. For this End also I directed between whites ʒss. or ʒij. of the *Chrystal. Mineral. cum eadem quantitate sacchari*, to be taken with an Emulsion *ex Sem. 4 fr. maj.* at other times he drank Barley Water, Milk and Water, also a small Sack Whey with *Syr. de Althæa*; perceiving him also of a sanguine Complexion,

plexion, subject, as he told me, to feverish Effervescencies upon every little Disorder, I immediately let him Blood, and gave him a Clyster afterwards, *ex Laete saccharato cum ℥j. Elect. Lenit. solut.* ordering ℥ss. of the *Pil. ex Duob.* with ℥j. of *Calomel.* next Morning, which work'd with him, as he said, above twenty times, and gave him several Vomits; Wherefore I dispos'd him to rest that Night, with an anodine Draught *ex aq. Cinam. hord. Menth. Stephani, ana ℥ss. cum Syr. de Mecon. ℥vj.* forbearing his Purging two Days after, in regard of his Physick still Working, but very moderately. However the Flux growing more virulent, the fourth Day following his last Purge, I order'd ℥j. of the *Pil.* with *gr. xv.* of *Calomel.* which moved him half a dozen times downwards, and upwards twice; in the Evening he took his Draught as before; complaining next Morning somewhat less of the Ulceration, as also of the Disturbance from his Urine. The Extremity of the *Præpuce* was drest with a Pledgit of *Ung. Diapompholygos*, secur'd with a Slip of Cloth spread over with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calaminari*; leaving him some more Dressings of the same, as he had occasion to make Water, and continuing Purging him as before, every other Day (the Physick working now more agreeably) for a Fortnight or upwards: Yet notwithstanding the Running was thereby lessen'd in quantity, it still seem'd to retain its Virulency, by its greenish Colour; the Ulceration also at the Extremity, (upon which it was very troublesome to keep on the Dressings) encreas'd and grew *Chancrous*; the End being so contracted as to threaten a *Phimosis*, for I could by no means retract or slip back any

Part of it (by reason of the great Pain it occasion'd) to come at the inside Sores. He had now also a *Chordee* in the Night Season, giving him very great Disturbance: Upon which Considerations, having Fomented the Part with a Decoction, *ex Fol. Malv. Verbasc. Rosar. cum Flor. Sambuc. Melilot. ac Seminibus Lini*, I sprinkled a little *Pracip. rub.* on the Edges, laying on the same Pledgit as before; and to prevent any farther Constriction, for the Relief of the Part, gave him in the Evening, a Bole with *gr. ix. of Turpeth. Minerale*, in the *Conf. Ros.* which vomited him near as many times, and did remarkable Service: For the next Day the Ulceration was less painful as well as fretful, the *Prapuce* also being so relaxed by the *Forus*, and the Revulsion made by the *Emetick*, that I could come to lay my Pledgit on the Inside. However I still continued the Fomentation and mixing a little *Pracipitate* with the *Unguent* to deterge the *Sordes*, drest up as before. The next Day he was purged, and so for two or three Days following: But not getting that Ground I expected in this Way of Purging altho' with *Calomelanos* always admixed, I began to suspect my Patient had been under the like Predicament formerly; yet upon the strictest Enquiry, could find no Symptom of a Pox upon him; or that he had ever been concern'd with a Woman before; so that he seem'd also uneasy, telling me the Time allow'd, for his Stay in Town, was now expir'd. Wherefore, for the greater Expedition, I prevail'd with him to repeat his Vomit, which he did for twice, each other Day, finding such considerable Benefit from the first, the Running being now so diminish'd that it was

was but seldom he could press out a Drop, unless in a Morning, when his Shirt was stained with three or four of a yellow Colour. The Tumour on the *Prepuce* was dispers'd, and the Ulceration just healing; so that I dress'd only with my *Cerate*. But a Gentleman of his Father's Acquaintance, running hastily up Stairs unawares into the Chamber, and finding him vomiting the last time, as if he would bring up his Heart, surmising some desperate Sickness, (though not suspecting the Cause) writ straight to his Father in the Country, of which when the young Gentleman was inform'd by his Cousin, and finding himself now so well recover'd, as it were of a sudden, he sent for me at Night, to let me know his Resolution to go home next Day by the Stage-Coach, to stop his Father's Journey, whom he was sure he should see otherwise the Day after in Town. Upon which I sent him a little Box of purging Pills, with a Pot of the *Bals. Capiv.* made into a Paste with Sugar; giving him Orders to take the Pills twice a Week, for two or three times, as he had Opportunity, and then to finish with the Balsam. After this I heard no more of him for a Month, when his Kinsman brought me a Letter, with his Thanks for my Care of him, in which he signified that he had taken none of his Pills, as finding no Occasion (though I rather think, 'twas Want of Conveniency, and Fear of giving Jealousy to his Friends thereby) but that he had constantly taken the *Balsamick*, which kept his Body open, and gave him two or three Stools in a Day; and that after the second or third Dose, he perceived not the least Drop of

Matter, but found himself perfectly well as ever in his Life; being sure, he said, if I had supplied him with that Medicine sooner, there had been no Occasion for half his Purging; and that if he knew what the Medicines were, he would himself undertake with two of those Vomits, and a Pot of the same Electuary, to cure the worst Clap in the Kingdom. He farther writ me Word, that he had got Cold in his Journey (little dreaming, as we say, of the real Cause); for his Chaps had been so sore, that he could not bite a Piece of Bread, and less Wonder, having taken two Doses of the *Turpeth. Min.* so close upon each other, which I had not ventured on but upon great Necessity, and for which Cause I ordered the Pills he took along with him, without the *Calomel.* to keep under a Spitting, if such an Accident had ensued; of which there seemed however no Appearance the Morning he went out of Town.

HISTORY III.

A virulent Running, attended with Chancres on the Glans, and a Caruncle in the Urethra.

A Young Merchant was brought to me by an Apothecary, who about three Weeks before had contracted this Disease, which he said would not in the least give Way, though he had purged him almost every

every Day, with ℞i. of *Extract Rud.* and as much of the *Pil. Coch. Min.* but without *Calomel.* that notwithstanding it seemed to encrease, and the Running of a worse Colour than at first.

Upon Enquiry, how he had managed himself during this Course of Purgings, I was informed, that the People of a neighbouring Tavern used to make his Watergruel, where he was wont to stay all the Time of its Working, and to dine at the same Place; where his young Physician met him in the Afternoon, and sat with him two or three Hours drinking, of which, because it was *White-Wine*, he was told he might drink what he would. Wherefore I the less admir'd at the Want of Success under such a Regimen; and examining the *Penis*, which he took out, the Matter dropped down upon the Floor, in a few Minutes, as I conjectur'd, near a Spoonful; at the same Instant he drew out a Clout, that from the time only of his Rising in the Morning, was thoroughly wetted with the same. Upon stripping back of the *Præpuce*, I perceived a *Chancre* on the Top of the *Glans* towards its Neck, with another on one Side. I promis'd, if he would keep House, and live regularly, I would do him what Service I could; which his Friend the Apothecary readily engag'd for, and (being both of them single Men) he was taken into his own House. I presently strew'd some *Præcipitat. rub.* over the *Chancres*, and with a Pledgit armed with my Digestive, but very thin, dress'd them up, returning the *Præpuce*, which secur'd the same; and directed thus to the Apothecary:

℞

R. Mas. Pil. ex Duobus 3ss. Calomel. ʒj. Opobals. q. s. m. f. Pil. v. deauranda ac sumenda alto Mane cum exacto Regimine, & repetantur alternis Auroris ad sex Vices, nisi aliter sit præscriptum.

Yet nevertheless the Flux still continued in large Quantity and ill-coloured, as well from the *Chancres*, as out of the *Ductus*. So that I was forced to vomit him with *Turpeth. Mineral*, to which I found he was no stranger, having been often clapp'd before, as I sometime after understood. By the first Vomit, although the *Chancres* grew somewhat less painful, and after the *Præcipitate* had been repeated three or four Times, more level'd and better dispos'd for healing: Yet did the Flux continue and appear'd almost as virulent as at first: Wherefore making a stricter Enquiry, I found he was broke out in Pustules, as well in some other Parts of his Body, as about the Scalp; and had palmed this Clap upon a former Pox. Upon which Account I would have salivated him, but he would not comply, saying he wanted only to be cur'd of his Clap: So that I try'd again, and vomited him with the *Turpeth.* which had good Effect in subduing the Malignity, and lessening very much the Running; but I durst not proceed farther this Way, for Fear of his Chaps, which began already to be tender, and he was resolved not to take any more Vomits, as suspecting I designed to make him flaver. As for any thing else, he told me, he would take any Medicine how nauseous soever, that would remove his Running.

Running. I then wrote the following Pre-script.

℞ *Tereb. Ven.* ʒij. *Pulv. Rad. Rhei,* ʒj. *Tart. Vitriolat.* ʒss. *Misce pro Morsulo deglutiendo quo modo placet omni Mane, ad iv. Vices.*

This Medicine worked well, nor did it make him very sick, so good a natur'd Stomach had he to any Pyſick almost whatever; saying if I approv'd he would double the Quantity: I order'd his Friend the Apothecary to add, ʒj. to the *Terebinth.* and by that time he had taken four Doses more after this Manner, the Flux was reduced to little more than a simple *Mucous Gleet.* Wherefore I immediately put him upon the Use of the Balsam, as it is set down in the foregoing Observation, which finish'd his Cure in about a Week more. His *Chancres* grew milder after his last Vomit, and were quickly after dry'd, with a Pledgit express'd from the *Lac sublimat.* Notwithstanding all which, that I might farther secure him what I could, upon his Importunity, after second Thoughts of his Condition, I order'd him ʒj. of *Calomel.* every fourth Night, purging it off gently with an Infusion of the *Rad. Rhei,* as mention'd in the Method of Cure; putting him likewise into a strict Course of the Alterative Pill, with *Aethiops Min.* and *Gum. Guajac.* together with a strong Decoction of the Woods; by means whereof, continu'd for a Month, he not only (although with some more than ordinary Trouble) got rid of his Clap, but (the
Scabs

Scabs and other Pustules drying up and falling off) the *Pox* also.

But about three Months afterwards, complaining of some little Stop in his Urine, and observing the Stream to come out as it were forked, he consulted me again; and seeing him urine, I suspected the Cause: When passing in a searching Candle, about the middle Way I observed a Rub, which however upon pressing I got over, and thrust forwards towards the Valve without other Impediment; and drawing forth the Candle there follow'd some Blood, occasioned by the Compression of the fungous Excrescence. I gave him that Instant to understand, that there was a Caruncle just forming, which in Time would increase and harden, and if it was neglected, hazard the entire Stoppage of his Water.

Desiring my Assistance, I attended him the same Evening, being furnished with a Restricting Injection of a Decoction from the *Gal. immat. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balaust. &c.* formerly set down; but after two or three Days, not finding it like to answer, I let him bleed to prevent the Fluxion, and over Night passed in a medicated Candle, prepar'd *ex Alumine & Empl. de Cerussa*; but before Morning, waking, he found himself in great Pain, and when he arose pulled out his Candle, endeavouring to urinate, but could not: Whereupon in great Haste he sent for me, and I found him grumbling that he could not piss, saying farther, he was sure he was a dead Man, the Passage being quite stop'd. I perceived the *Penis* a little tumefy'd, and having nothing else in readiness, threw in a little warm

warm Milk, fomenting the whole *Tard* therewith: After which I directed an Emulsion *ex Sem. Lact. Papav. & Hyoscyam. Alb. in Aq. Hord.* as also an anodyne Discutient *Fotus ex Fol. & Flor. Verbasc. Sambuc. Melilot. Ros. rub. in aq. part. Aq. font. & Vin. rub.* with which (returning some few Hours after) I fomented again, and in Room of any other Injection, threw up some of the same Emulsion warmed, of which I gave him a small Draught to drink, having dissolved therein $\mathfrak{z}$ j. of the *Syr. de Meconio*; when he lay down again to Rest, endeavouring first to make Water, but voided only a few Drops. Towards Evening I visited him again, and found him a little refreshed with his Afternoon Sleep. He now drank another Draught of his Emulsion, and I fomented again, somewhat forcibly also throwing up a little of the said Emulsion; when he tried to piss, but could void little. In the Night he was very restless, so that early the next Morning I was called to him, and finding him hot and feverish, I again let him Blood; also in Consideration of a somewhat costive Body, I directed the following Clyster, to be given so soon as ever it could be prepar'd:

Rx Decoct. com. pro Clyst. $\mathfrak{z}$ xij. Elect. Lenitiv. $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Ol. Lil. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij Tereb. Ven. cum Ovi Vitello solut. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. M. s. A. & f. Enema.

He had not received this above half an Hour, (the Apothecary being by) before he went to the Close-stool, where straining also

to make Water, he perceived somewhat to flush away; which was doubtless the Slough occasioned by the *Catheratick*, with a full Stream of Urine following. Upon which, with as great Joy, he sent to me again, complaining now only of a Soreness in the Passage; for which I order'd a small Solution of the *Troch. alb. Rhaf. in Aqu. Plantag.* adding a little *Mel. Ros.* which was injected three or four Times a Day. Afterwards I dried the Excoriation with an *Aq. Calcis*, and *Syr. de Ros. sic.* used in like Manner, and finish'd the Cure: For he made after no farther Complaint, nor had he occasion for taking any other Medicine, as I have heard, upon that Account.

During his *Ischury*, I had order'd that he should drink but sparingly, and that only of his anodyne Emulsion, *cum Syr. de Althæa*, tho' I had much ado to prevent his Apothecary's exhibiting his *Diureticks*, which by their raking and stimulating Property, would in his Case have only increas'd his Misery, till such time as the Sloughs were loosen'd, when Nature stood in need of no such Help, the Current being again free, so soon as ever the Dam was broken down; so that the lenifying and demulcing Liquors were only profitable, both outwardly and inwardly: As to the former, he seem'd somewhat eas'd, by holding the *Penis* in warm Milk, which he did frequently for half an Hour together.

HISTORY

HISTORY IV.

Hernia Humoralis from a Running stopped.

A Very precise and exact Gentleman, pretending to a more than ordinary strict Profession, complain'd of great Pain in his Members, which with some Difficulty I was admitted to see; and found one of the *Testes* much tumefied, which he said was occasion'd, by his lying cross-legg'd in his Sleep. Wherefore taking it for a simple Contusion, I let him Blood, sent for a Bag Truss, and in the mean time directed a Cataplasim *Ex Farina Fabarum cum Oxymel. simpl.* adding a little *Unguent. Sambuc.* to keep it from growing hard and dry. But the Pain and Tumour increasing with Inflammation, I call'd in Mr. Richard Blundell, and together taking a View, we concluded it either to arise from a seminal Retention (countenanced by some Circumstances of his Habit and State of Life), or that very probably, notwithstanding his Character, it might be venereal: However it was concluded he should continue his Applications, and be gently purged; which was observed accordingly for some few Days: But fearing by this dilatory Way of Proceeding we should have an *Abscess*; the Pain and Inflammation still rather increasing, I resolv'd to vomit him with the *Turpeth. Min.* and by such Revulsion try to relieve the Part; accordingly I gave him *gr. viii.* of that Preparation, which vomit-

vomited him stoutly for six or seven Times; for I found he had never taken any Mercurial Medicine. After this, I directed an *Anodyne Haustus ex Aq. Flor. Paralyf.* ℥ii. *Syr. de Mecon.* ℥vi. *Aq. Mirabil.* ℥ii. to take off the Hurry owing to the *Emetick*, and dispose him to Rest. In the Morning I found him much easier, yet perpetually sighing; which increased my Suspicion of the real Cause. I then gave him ℥ss. of the *Pil. ex Duobus*, with ʒi. of *Calomel.* (finding no good to be done with Lenients) which worked briskly about a Dozen Times, and vomited him also; when I perceived the Swelling begin to give Way: Wherefore I purged him again next Day, being unwilling to lose the Opportunity of emptying the obstructed Testicle, and so *alternis Diebus* for three or four Times more: Whereupon some of his Friends murmured, saying, that surely I intended to purge him to Death, and that he stood more in need of strengthening Remedies. However I found the Tumour considerably relaxed, and daily lessen'd; and coming one Morning with a smaller Bag, to apply the *Cataplasm*, I observ'd his Linnen stained with a Running, which I shew'd him; at the same Time taking hold of the *Penis*, that he had before used very industriously to conceal, I found the like Matter issuing therefrom, which I was very glad to see, and told him, I had now more Hopes than ever of making him quickly a sound Man, since I had now found out the Nature of his Disease. He coloured and presently fell a weeping, conceiving well it would avail him nothing to deny it, but begg'd of me to be careful of his Reputation, which was considerable among

mong his Party, and which I promis'd him that I would. After this we went on more chearfully, and I purged him only twice a Week, for four or five Times more; the Swelling being in a Manner dissolved, by the Assistance also of the Cataplasme, prepar'd of some of the milder Discutients mixt with Restringtons, as directed for the *Fetus*, in the last Observation, thicken'd with *Farin. Fabar.* and adding a little *Oxymel. simpl.* at the Conclusion. The Running returning but in small Quantity, mild and well conditioned, I finish'd his Cure with a Pot of the *Balsam. Capiv.* made into an Electuary, *cum Conf. Fruct. Cynosb. & Sacch. alb.*

It had been, I understood, the Misfortune of this Person, that having represented his Case, to one pretending to some little Knowledge in Physick, first of all, as a Strein or Weakness in his Back, he was advised to take some Turpentine boil'd up into Pills with Bole Armoniack, whereby the Flux being stopp'd, this Accident was hasten'd; and by which through his Modesty, or rather Folly, in concealing his Case, he narrowly escaped an Impostumation; for I was my self at one Time very apprehensive, that I felt Matter (though it seem'd very deep) to fluctuate under my Fingers.

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HISTORY V.

A virulent Running with a Chancre and Paraphimosis.

A Married Man, having been out in Company, drinking harder than usual, had no sooner left them, but became a Prey to one of the Night-walkers in *Cheapside*, who having pick'd him up, and carried him to the Tavern, not only emptied his Pocket of his Money, but clapp'd him also. Some few Days after finding Disturbance from his Water, it passed for the Stone or Gravel, to which he had been formerly subject; till the Running appearing, made his Disease manifest; for Relief of which he went privately from one Quack to another, till the same increasing he could no longer conceal it from his Wife, who sent for me. He had been now ill about four Months, having a large *Chancreous* Ulcer, that had almost devoured one Side of the *Glans*; from the exquisite Pain of which, the *Prepuce*, which lay always back, was so inflam'd and tumefy'd, as to occasion a *Paraphimosis*; by which the Neck of the said *Glans*, as also the *Prepuce* it self, was so straiten'd, that there seem'd Danger of a Gangrene. Besides this, there was also a very large and virulent Discharge from the *Mearus*, or a constant *Stillicidium* of an ill-condition'd Matter; the Glandules in each *Inguen* being also swell'd and hard, but without Inflammation, and which seem'd rather *Symptomatical*,

matical, or the Result of the Pain and Fluxion upon the adjoining Parts.

Having mixt up some *Pracip. rub.* with my Digestive, and therewith arm'd a Pledgit, I laid it gently upon the Ulcer; then causing an Emollient and Discutient Decoction to be provided of the *Fol. Malva Verbasco. Summit. Centaur. Hyperic. cum Flor. Chamomel. Melilot. Sambuc.* the one half was used as a Fomentation, the other being thicken'd with *Farin. Fabar.* was after applied all round the *Præpuce*, as a Pultis. In order to take off his *Stranguria*, which still continu'd, and demulce the Acrimony of the Humour, he was directed constantly an Emulsion *ex Sem. Melon. Lactuc. & Papav. alb. in Aq. Hord.* and for the speedier Ease of the Parts thus greatly pained, I vomited him with *gr. x.* of the *Turp. Min.* having a strong Constitution to work upon (and which I had reason to believe under some of the former Undertakers, had been used to Mercurial Remedies) which work'd with him eight or nine Times upwards, and gave him several Stools. Abating somewhat of his Complaints, and lessening the Flux of Humours; two Days after I prevail'd for the Repetition of the same Medicine: as knowing it the best and quickest Way to help him, and by which I perceived the *Præputium* much relaxed, the *Chancre* also better deterg'd and soften'd: I propos'd therefore going on with the same once in two Days, till I had rais'd a light Spitting; but my Patient having much Business upon his Hands, as also Acquaintance coming

coming in to visit, would by no means risque his Reputation (on which a handsome Living was depending) by the Discovery. So that I now gave him $\mathfrak{z}$ i. of *Calomel.* with 3s. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, every other Day for a Fortnight; which worked well, and in great Measure purged off his *Gonorrhœa*: Endeavouring also by Means of the *Præcipitate*, mixed with my Digestive, to heal the Ulcer, which was still a little callous about the Edges; and for the Resolution thereof, I shock'd him once more with the *Turpeth.* and to prevent the Soreness of his Chaps, purged off next Day, and the Day following, with the Pill alone, leaving out the *Calomelanos*. After which, I set him upon the Stool, and fumed both the *Glans* and *Præpuce*, with the *Cinnabar*, as before directed in our Discourse; from whence after the third or fourth Fumigation, the Malignity being perfectly overcome, the Callosity also, as well on the *Glans* as *Præputium*, so soften'd, that the latter was now capable of being slipped over and again returned, with little Difficulty: All which Time he was still constantly purged with or without the *Calomel.* so as to avoid making his Mouth sore, and keep under a Salivation. The Glands in *Inguine* resolved after his second Vomit, and quickly after the third, the *Chancre*, being freed from its callous Edges, was heal'd with a Pledgit of *Diapompholigos*, and a little of the *Præcipitat. rub.* therewith admixed: Nor had we Occasion on Account of the *Stillicidium*, which was thoroughly carried

ried off by his Purging and Vomiting, to give any Terebinthinate or Balsamick Medicine.

I would however have perswaded him to have finished his Course, with a Sudorifick Decoction; but reckoning himself well (as I never heard to the contrary), he refused taking any other, whether alterative or purging Medicines whatever. The Wife, of whom I daily expected to have heard Complaint, had the good Hap to escape: For it seems after that first Night, he found himself in no Condition to meddle with her, nor has she been in the Humour since (as he has told me) to suffer him; the Indifference being such at least, on either Side, (though grounded upon this Trespass first of all) that tho' they lie under one Roof, they have bedded separately.

HISTORY VI.

An uncommon Instance of a first and second Infection.

AN Hypochondrical Gentleman, whose Case, as labouring under Impotency, we have mention'd at the Beginning of this Treatise, being Wantonly disposed, beyond his natural Custom, sporting with a Woman he thought better of than she deserv'd, with his utmost Efforts and her Assistance, was unable to proceed farther than the *Labia Pudend.* where for less than a Minute perhaps, as he acknowledg'd, the *Glans Penis* on a Momentary Erection, was impress'd, and presently flag'd without any Emission of the *Semen*, which he never had discharged in his whole Life. The next Day he began to complain of his Water more than usual, for he was frequently subject to *Stranguria* from a *Schirrus* about the Neck of the Bladder, or *Glandula Prostatæ*; The next Day after that, a Measly Spot appear'd at the Extremity of the *Glans*, and in the Evening a Matter drilling through, had stained his Shirt; soon after which there arose several Ulcerations, as one upon the *Glans*, three or four about the *Scrotum*, and one upon the Inside of each Thigh below the *Inguina*. He now also was infested with a troublesome *Priapism* a Nights, so soon as he fell a Sleep; which seem'd somewhat the more unexpected, being scarce capable of a Natural Erection at other times, at least of any duration.

ration. But the most troublesome Symptom of all, was a perpetual *Micturitis*, or *Tenesmus*, if I may call it so, upon the Neck of the Bladder.

Being justly alarm'd at these Symptoms, and the daily Progress of the Malignity, in the greatest Consternation imaginable, he apply'd himself to me; whom I found in the Condition just now observed, and for whom I immediately directed the following Electuary and Apofeme, to moderate his most pressing Grievance.

℞ *Conf. Flor. Malvæ* ℥j. *Troch. Alkekeng. Gum. Arabic. præp. ana* ℥j. *Lapid. Prunel. Ziss. Camphoræ pulv. ʒj. Syr. de Althæa, q. s. m. f. Elect. cujus capiat Quant. Nuc. Mosc. Quartâ quaque horâ, durante Dysuria, & superbibat* ℥iv. *Decoct. sequentis.*

℞ *Decoct. pro Syr. de Althæa* ℔iss. *Aq. Limac. Mag. ℥iv. Spir. Nitri dulc. ℥ij. Syr. de Nymph. vel ejus defectu, de Alth. ℥ij. m.*

Having thus provided for his *Dysury*, and let him Blood, that I might take of the Fluxion, I gave him that Night ʒj. of *Calomel.* in a Bolus, with the *Conf. Fracast. s. m.* and grfs. of *Laudan.* to alleviate his Complaint in some measure, and dispose him to rest; purging it off next Morning with the following Draught, being somewhat fearful of the *Diagrediat* Purges, on account of their too much stimulating and heating the Blood, at least under our present Circumstances.

M 4

℞ *Rad.*

℞ Rad. Rhei incis. Fol. Senæ ana ℥ij. Tamarind.
 ℥ss. Sal. Tart. ℥j. Coq. leniter. in Aq. Font.
 q. s. ad ℥iij. addendo sub Finem Seminum
 Coriandr. contus. Pj. Colatura adde Manne
 opt. ℥ss. Syr. Ros. Solut. ℥j. Coletur iterum
 ut f. Potio.

This Draught worked gently, six or seven times. On the same Night I directed a large Draught of his *Diuretick Decoction*, in which was dissolved ℥j. of the Syr. de *Meconio*, in the room of the other Syrup, which procur'd him a tolerable good Night, and took off his *Priapismus*; promoting farthermore a gentle *Diaphoresis*, as also a *Diuresis* before next Morning, for his needing being much moderated, he began to urine more plentifully than he had done two or three Days before. That Day he continued his Electuary and Apofeme, but the next, I ventur'd him with ℥ss. of the Pil. ex duobus, and ℥j. of *Calmelanos*, being afraid the Accidents from his Clap, would rather improve under lenient Purgation. But I found the Pills worked not so well as his Draught, his Strangury returning also before Night; wherefore, the same Afternoon I order'd ℥xiv. of the *Decoct. Com. pro Clyst. cum* ℥ss. *Terebinth. ven. in ovi vitel solut.* to be injected as a Clyster; which gave him two or three Stools more, and very much abated the Disturbance on the Neck of the Bladder.

This Evening I order'd that there should be in readiness an Emulsion, *Ex Amygd. dulc. Excort. Numb. vij. Sem. 4. fr. Maj. ana* ℥j. *Papav. alb. ℥ss. in aq. Hord. ℥ij. cum Sacch. ad placitum*; of which he was to drink freely in the

the Night, if he found occasion. The Day after his Friends sent Dr. *Groenvelt* to meet me, upon Supposition of a Stone; but I was utterly against passing the *Catheter*, for fear of exciting some fresh Disturbance, and increasing the Inflammation and Symptomack Fever: So that giving a Hint of the Cause (at least what I apprehended) I convinced the Dr. this was no fit time for a Search; which was therefore forborn, and we proceeded with our Emulsions, giving with each Draught 3ss. of the *Spec. Diatrag. fr.* or the *Pulv. Alth. Mag.*

But whilst we were thus endeavouring to take off the *Stranguria*, the Virulency got ground; the Running encreasing and the Ulcers spreading and growing *Chancrous*: Wherefore I now kept him to his Mercurial Bolus over Night, and his purging Haustus in the Morning, for half a Dozen times, every other Day. After which, not finding the Progress I expected, I gave him a Bole with gr. viij. of *Turpeth Min.* which vomited him five or six times, and relieved him much, as to all the Symptoms; not only rendering the Ulcers afterwards more mild, the Discharge less, and of a better Colour from the *Penis*; but taking off the *Stimulus* from the Neck of the Bladder, and thereby easing him of the Trouble, in some measure, he laboured with before, of holding the Chamber-pot always under him. The same Evening, when his Stomach was thoroughly settled with a Sup of Mull'd White Wine; he took a Draught of his Emulsion with 3vj. of the *Syr. de Meconio*, and lay quiet most Part of the Night.

All this time the *Chancres* were drs'd with the *Merc. Pracip. rub.* mixt up with the Digestive,

gestive, and sometimes the same was sprinkled over them to keep down the *Fungus*, where it was apt to be troublesome.

After three Days Respite from the last *Emetick*, I repeated the same, with the Addition of gr. ij. and thereby, as I thought so gain'd upon the Ulcers, which were now softened and well deterged, and tending to Cicatrize, that I should have little need of farther Purgings or Vomiting either: But such was the Unhappiness of this Gentleman's Constitution, and the Proneness of his Blood to catch hold of the Venereal Poison; such also the singular or peculiar Virulency of the Taint it self, notwithstanding the slight Manner of its Communication; that by the time these Sores were healed up, there appear'd a *Serpigo* below, upon each Thigh, altho' I had designedly kept open Two of the other Ulcers, longer than the rest, for the Discharge of the Venome, and the *Stillicidium* still also continu'd dropping, tho' very moderately, from the *Orethra*.

Upon Sight of these, I again betook myself to the *Turpeth. Min.* repeating it three or four times, at such distance as to avoid flaver-ing him, and giving the purging *Haustus*, but without the *Calomel.* the Days following, to carry the Humours downwards; by which I perceiv'd these late Guests presently to move off: And now instead of the Running, there appear'd only a small Gleetings, just glewing up the Passage, for which I supplied him with a little Pot of my *Bals. Capiv.* made into a Paste with Sugar, giving him Directions to take a Morsel thereof Night and Morning, and so dismiss'd him, as I had hopes, with a Cure.

But

But three Months after, he return'd to me again with yellow crusty Scabs broke out upon his Head and Forehead; a *Serpigo* upon each Arm, another on his Breast, with three or four more upon his Thighs and Legs; having had before these Eruptions, a violent Nocturnal *Cephalæa*: For all which I must own I was much concern'd, knowing he had been very regular in the taking of his Medicines, nor was there Cause to suspect any fresh Infection. I therefore desir'd him to Consult some other Gentleman of the Profession, before he enterpris'd what I now propos'd, which was a Spitting Course; but he was then under a Necessity of taking a Journey, and should not return till a Month after; desiring me to give him somewhat that might keep the Distemper for such a time out of his Face, where it began to show it self, in the Pustules aforesaid: For which end, I directed a little Vial of a *Sublimate* Lotion, with a Pot of *Ung. Alb. cum Merc. præcip. alb.* as it is inserted in my Treatise *de Morbis Cutaneis*, for the *Herpes* or Serpiginous Eruptions.

Six Weeks after this, I receiv'd a Letter, wherein I was desir'd to procure a Nurse with a Lodging, and all the necessary *Apparatus* for his Salvation; which I did, and on his coming to Town, after two or three Days rest, proceeding as I have before directed, with gr. xv. of *Calomel.* Night and Morning; by that time he had taken about *℥iij.* of the Medicine, his Spitting was come up to three Pints a Day, soon after to two Quarts; his Mouth growing still sorer, and wanting no farther Repetition of the same: Notwithstanding the first three or four Days, he had two, and sometimes

times three Stools in a Day; altho' his Bowels all that time were guarded by the *Decoctum. C. C.* a Restraining Electuary, and sometimes also (at least once a Day) *Gut. xij. vel xv. Liquid. Laud.* in his burnt Claret. At a little above three Week's End, the *Sloughs* casting off, his Chaps grew easier, and began to heal; all the Symptoms being removed the first twelve Days after he began to Spit. At the Close of his Salivation, he was well Purged, Sweated and Dieted, for a Month longer, and once more return'd well (as he hath since continued) of that Distemper. Altho' being as I have before observed, over run with *Flatus*, and now Conscious that he had formerly labour'd with the Disease, it was many Months, I may say Years, before he would believe he was well, if he does yet: For long time after he had been my Patient, the *Stigmata* from the quondam Ulcers, and *Serpigines*, when he was hot with Riding or Walking in the Summer time, appearing with an Efflorescence beyond the other Parts of the Skin next to them; he would come to me as a Person affrighted, for fear of his Malady returning; and having read much of the Disease, especially the Quack Bills, that were casually put into his Hands, he would apply every Symptom to himself: So that if his Head ached never so little, as after a drinking Bout it did sometimes, or a Pimple appear'd about him; nay if it were but a Flea-bite, (as I have found it no other several times) it was sufficient to cast him into a Fit of Melancholy, and make him pass away whole Nights, in feeling of his Nose and Shin-bones.

In

In order to his farther Satisfaction, and to ease my self of these unnecessary Visits, I went with him one Afternoon to Mr. *Charles Bernard*, and gave him an Account of what I had done as well for the first as second Infection; who upon a very exact Scrutiny, and after certain Interrogations (being privately appris'd of the Gentleman's Temper) declar'd him sound, as to his Pox, as any Person whatever; bidding him go home contented, Eat, Drink and be Cheerful. He was at the same time searched for a Stone, but none was found, only a Callosity about the *Sphincter*.

When little more than two Years had passed, the same Person unhappily intangled himself in a Love Affair, with a young Gentlewoman; and notwithstanding his Infirmary, of which he could not but be too sensible, yet fancying (as he told me Weeping afterwards) a modest and chaste Woman would raise his Appetite, and be the Means of his Cure; he farther engaged in Marriage with the same Person. *Quæ tametsi non Virgo, sic stricte dicta, est tamen quoad Penetrationem (ut sæpe mihi Ipse narravit), proh dolor! intacta Femina.*

He thought Dr. G—— had done him good for a little while with his *Cantharides*; but they only acted by their *Stimuli*, procuring no Seminal Emission, or any more than a slight Erection of a momentary Duration. I after consulted Dr. M—— upon the Case, who prescribed the Gummy Pills, *Ex Ammoniac. Galban. cum Ente Veneris*, drinking the Spaw-water upon the same: He farther proposed the Cold Bath; but when I objected the too great Crispature already of the Fibers about the *Prostata* and *Vesicula Seminales*, together with

with the over Tensity of those which are appointed to shut up the said Vessels; he readily acquiesc'd, and recommended his experimenting the Waters of the *Bath*, at *Bath*, both internally as well as externally; where he has oftentimes been since, but still lives miserably under the greater Disturbance of Mind, by reason of a Concern for his virtuous Comfort.

This History affords us an undeniable Demonstration, that the *Testes*, *Vasa deferentia*, and Seed-Bladders, as also the *Prostata*, are not the Parts (at least always) concern'd in this first Infection, or the Seat of Claps; and that there needs no Spermatick Efflux, to propagate the Contagion, but a simple Contact only of some ulcerated Part, or other therewith contaminated.

Had I used the Fumigation to this Patient, as I once intended, on the Account of his *Chancres*, which were many and very corrosive; I should have surmised the too hasty drying them away, before the Poison was farther spent by their Digestion, had been a Means of transmitting the same into his Blood, and of giving Rise to the *second Infection*.

HISTORY VII.

A rare Case of an Infant infected.

A Poor Woman brought her Child, about two Years of Age, with a virulent Running and Excoriations all round the external Privity. Being somewhat amazed at the Spectacle, upon farther Enquiry, I had some Cause to suspect a villainous Attempt had been made, to compress, though not to perforate those Parts, with an infected *Penis*. I directed for the poor Infant, a Lotion of *Troch. alb. Rhas. in Aqu. Plantag.* about $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii.}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii.}$ to dab the fretted Parts; whilst I ordered every other Night, *gr. iii.* of *Calomelanos* with a little Sugar, in thick Milk, the next Morning purging her with $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ of the *Syr. de Rhubarb.* When after half a dozen Times proceeding after this Manner, the Running slackened and grew better colour'd; so that leaving off the *Calomel.* I purged her only twice a Week with $\mathfrak{z}\text{i.}$ of the *Pulv. Rhei,* in $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ of the same Syrop till it quite disappeared, and the Ulcerations were all heal'd. The *Calomel.* usually puked her once or twice, and then together with the Syrup, next Day, purged her four or five Times; the other only worked downwards three or four Times. Nevertheless such was the Influence of the venereal Poison upon the tender Body of the Child, that in about a Month after, a new Symptom arose, *viz.* a *Thymus,* or a fungous
Ex-

Excreſcence of that Shape, betwixt the *Anus* and *Pudendum*, ſtretching it ſelf on one Side towards the Buttock. Upon which I ſprinkled ſome of the *Præcipit. rub.* but that not anſwering, I touch'd it lightly with the *Butyrum Antimon.* and the Slough after being digeſted off, dry'd up the Root with a Pledge expreſs'd from a ſmall Solution of *Sublimate*, ſuited to its Age and the Senſe of the Part; during which the Child was again purged with *Calomelanos*, three or four Times, at as many Days Diſtance; and afterwards kept ſtrictly for ſome time to a *Sarſaparilla* Decoction, from which time it hath remained well.

HISTORY VIII.

The Diſeaſe miſtaken for a Fluor albus with Verrucæ and Chancres attending.

A Sober and virtuous Gentlewoman, being long diſeaſed, as ſhe thought, with a *Fluor albus*, attended with great Pain and Smart at the Times of her making Water, as alſo Excoriation about her Secret Parts; having try'd the utmoſt of her Midwife's Skill, ſuch as the Iſinglaſs Decoctions, Archangel-Flowers, with Pills of Turpentine, Bole-Armoniack and the like; yet growing worſe and forer, was prevailed on to admit me a Sight of her Condition: Where, upon Inſpection I found many hard Warts on the
Out-

Outside of the *Labia Pudend.* with several *Chancres* on the Inside; one of them being seated just before the *Meatus Urinarius*, which gave her exquisite Pain, at the Time of rendering her Urine; which together with the other Flux from the *Lacuna* round about, furnish'd so large a Quantity of an ill colour'd Matter, as made them take it for the Woman's Disease aforesaid.

Her Husband, who was now at Sea, we could get no Account of, but by his Character and Course of Life, there was much Reason to suspect he had given her the Distemper; and by hers, that she had it no where else. However having acquainted her Relations with the State of her Circumstances, in that Respect, I was desired to take Care of her.

I began her Cure by giving her gr. xii. of *Calomel.* in a Bolus over Night, purging her next Morning, with an Infusion of the *Rad. Rhei, Fol. Senæ, Tamarind.* as formerly directed; and repeating both, as often as as her weak and tender Constitution would allow. Of the *Verruca* some I touch'd with the *Butyr. Antimon.* others, which were yet harder, with the *Lap. Infernalis*, and others again with the *Lunar Caustick.* On the *Chancres* I strew'd a little of the *Præcip. rub.* as I could come at them, which having somewhat digested, and disposed the Sloughs to a Separation, I touch'd with a *Lac Merc. sublim.* stronger or weaker, as I found she could bear the Smart; which however proving very painful, when I had purged her sufficiently, I set her over a Seat as usual, and fum'd them with *Cinabar*, once a Day; by which they were soon
N dry'd

dry'd and cicatrized. But at the end of five Days (which is an Accident I do not often meet withal) she complain'd that her Mouth was very sore, and which I am satisfy'd was owing chiefly to the Fumigation; she having taken no *Calomel.* for some Time before. Upon which Complaint I had Thoughts of purging her again, and that Way carrying off the Mercurial Particles gotten into her Blood; till finding upon farther Enquiry, that she was broke out in other Parts of her Body, especially about her Head; I altered my Design, and encourag'd it rather, perswading her to go on, and giving her $\mathfrak{ss}$. of *Calomel.* every Night for three or four Times; by which the Soreness of her Chaps increasing, with several Sloughs about the Edges of her Tongue, I desisted, and carefully attended her Spitting, which proceeded orderly for seventeen or eighteen Days. After which she was gently purged, and dieted as usual; her Sweating being intermitted in Regard of the Lowness of her Spirits, and the *Hysterick Paroxysms* to which she was subject. The Running still continuing though in small Quantity, and otherwise also of good Condition, I directed $\mathfrak{z}$ i. of the *Bals. Capiv.* in an Electuary, which happening to purge her more than I expected, I added a little of the *Pulv. Coral. rub. cum Ter. Japon.* thereby freeing her entirely from the Gleet, and dismiss'd her well, at least of the Distemper I was employ'd to cure. When for the Recruiting of her Flesh, as well as securing her from a hectic Indisposition, I sent her to *Kensington*, (where she had a Relation) to drink

drink the Asses Milk; also Milk with a China Decoction for her common Drink: Which Method having follow'd for five or six Weeks, she return'd hearty, and every Way improved as to her Health otherways.

HISTORY IX.

Excrescences of all Sorts about the Anus and Pudend. Muliebre.

A Poor, but honest Woman sent for me, and begg'd that I would do somewhat that might ease her of her Pain, which was now grown intolerable, both Night and Day; nor could she either sit or lye along by Reason of her Disease: I found her leaning over a Pillow on the back of a Chair, where she slumber'd sometimes a few Minutes; and being tired was forced to lie a-cross the Bed, upon her Face, with her Feet upon the Ground. Ordering her Cloaths to be lifted up, as she was in this Posture, I perceived all round the *Anus*, and thence up towards the *Nates*, the Skin thick set with Excrescences of several Shapes; and turning forwards, the *Labia Pudend.* cover'd over with *chancrous* Ulcers, as well the Thighs, for two or three Inches down the Inside, as above upon the *Pubes*.

Having thus survey'd the Work, and finding it almost endless to proceed with *Escharoticks*, I had Thoughts of applying the actual Cautery, and that Way to have made short

Work, and level'd the several *Fungi* ; but the poor Creature being terrify'd at the Proposal, I told her I would first try a more gentle Method, which was that of my *Cinnabarine Suffitus*.

I understood she had been under several Courses of Quack Remedies, and having laid out all she had (or was able to borrow) among these People, at last was dismiss'd as incurable ; the Case being now represented, by a Person I should have thought must have known better, as a Cancer. I ask'd her how long it was since she had a Running with Scalding or Smart in her Urine? She reply'd, that she never had any other than the Whites, which were attended formerly with great Smart when she made Water. Whereupon discovering her Ignorance of her Distemper, taking my Opportunity I charg'd it home upon her Husband, who at first deny'd it; but at last confess'd he had been ill some Time, and was then under a Quack's Hand for his Cure. When taking no farther Regard to him, upon Examination, I could not find the Poor Woman had any other Symptom of the *Lues*, than the *Stillicidium*, and these Excrescences ; nay, I had Reason to believe, the former was chiefly, if not solely supply'd from the *Chancres* on the Inside : So that I undertook her Cure, purely as an Act of Charity ; and ordering her to put a Heater in the Fire next Day, and to borrow a Closet-stool Case (as fit as any thing for the Purpose), I came at the Hour I had appointed, and threw on 3i. of the *Cinnab. Fact.* placing her Body (with her Cloaths up) naked, immediately over, on a soft Pad. She complain'd

plain'd exceedingly upon sitting down the first Time, but the next, somewhat less; and being minded to see the Effect of the Medicine thus apply'd, I neither directed Lini-ment nor Lotion, the whole Time. The fifth Day the *Fungi* began to shrivel up and dry, the Gleet not wetting now a Clout in a Day, though the Week before she used half a Dozen in that Time. In short, by thus daily proceeding, at the Week's End, she was perfectly easy; the *Chancres* drying up, and the Excrescences also two or three Days after, throwing off in a dry Scab, and leaving the Skin as smooth as ever before; nor did I give her, either before or after, one Grain of internal Medicine.

Thus, in about a Fortnight, was this miserable Woman freed from those very painful and troublesome Symptoms; to be reliev'd of which, she had made away with all she had, and was reduced to the utmost Extremity; growing still worse through the Ignorance, and farther indigent through the Avarice, of her Empirical Undertakers.

Verrucæ of the Præputium and Papulæ on the Glans Penis.

A Young Man having formerly been clapt, but got his Cure, as he believ'd at least) soon after married, and about two Months after that, advis'd with me about some Warts upon the *Præpuce*, with little Pieces of Flesh sprouting out of the *Glans* in several Places, which gave him some Trouble in his Embraces,

ces. He said he was well satisfy'd in his Wife's Honesty, nor did he find himself to be otherwise out of Order, desiring only to be freed of them: In Compliance wherewith I immediately began to rub down the *Verruca*, which had been of the longer Standing, and confirm'd, with the *Lapis Infernalis*, till I had made an *Eschar* upon each; at the same Time turning back the *Præpuce*, before the Fluxion came on, I snipt off those Excrescences upon the *Glans*, with my Scissars, permitting them to bleed freely; then touching the Roots of them with the End of my Probe, dipt in a sublimate Solution, but very mild: I laid over small thin Pledgits of dry Lint, dipt in Bole, and return'd the *Præpuce*. These last he said had all sprouted the Week before, rising from a small Peduncle, some of them near half an Inch in Heighth, some shaped like a small Leaf, with Jags, thin or flattish; others round like a Pepper Corn, with some as big as a large Pea, two of them upon one Stalk; all of them very soft, pappy, and of a benign or mild Disposition. Having thus drest up the *Glans*, and returned the *Præputium*, I apply'd a Digestive of *Basilic.* and *Liniment. Arcana p. e.* over the *Eschars*, and with a Slip of Cloth spread over with my *Cerat. de Lap. Cal.* rolled up the same.

Two or three Days after, the Sloughs coming away, I again touch'd the Bottom of each *Verruca* with the *Butyr. Antim.* and digested out the second Slough occasioned thereby, with a little *Præcipit.* mixed with the said Digestive, drying up the Remains with a mild *Lac sublimat.*

All this While, the *Præpuce* being tumefy'd by Reason of the *Escharotick* and *Catheratick* Remedies, would not give Way; so that I could not come to take a View of the *Glans* in a Weeks time; when the Fluxion going off, and the Duplicature relaxing, I slipp'd back the same, and taking off the dry Pledgit, found all smooth, none of the *Fungi* offering to repullulate. I then laid down another broad but thin Pledgit, dipt in a Solution of the *Calx viva*, and gave him a little Vial of the same, to repeat if there should be Occasion, with some of the Cerate for the Outside. But the Week following he came and told me, he found no Occasion for the Use of either, shewing me at the same Time, both *Glans* and *Præpuce*, as fair and smooth as at any Time before in his whole Life. I told him I thought it requisite he should take a little Physick for his former Dis-temper; but he was deaf to that Advice, nor did I understand afterwards that he found Cause for his so doing; neither himself nor his Wife making any Complaints after, that I have heard of, and if they had, I beleive I should.

HISTORY X.

A Pox attended with Stillicidium, Chancre, Bubo, Serpiginous, Ulcers on the Tonfils, with Mortification of the Uvula.

A Gentleman that for some Years past, had led but a loose Life, finding some pressing Symptoms, whereby he was now disabled from following his accustom'd Liberties, advised with me. He had then a *Stillicidium* with a *Chancre* upon the *Glans*, that was very painful; a *Bubo* likewise, tending to Suppurate, in one of his Groins, with Scabs upon the Scalp, and other *Serpiginous* Eruptions on his Body; of all which he was desirous to be Cured, but unwilling to take Medicines. I told him plainly his best way would be to Salivate; otherwise he might probably be obliged to take a great many, and perhaps too (considering his Condition) ineffectually. I began however with the Symptoms, sprinkling the *Chancre* with the *Præcipit. rub.* and laying over a thin Pledgit of *Diapompholigos*. His Running was overlooked, intending a Course of Spitting, which would be a Means of subduing the Virulency; besides there was no room for Purging, because the *Bubo* was too far advanced, to admit of Resolution: Wherefore, laying on a Plaister of *Diachylon cum Gummis*. he took his usual Method as to eating and drink.

drinking, for about a Week; when the Matter coming forward in the Tumour, I applied a Caustick, and discharg'd the same; dressing the *Eschar* after with Lenients, which being cast off, I fill'd up the Ulcer with the *Pracip. rub.* in order to deterge, with the Digestive over; sometimes also mixing the said *Pracipit.* therewith. During this the *Chancre* grew still sordid, and more Callous, as well as the Edges of the Ulcer in the *Groin*, fretful and *Phagedenick*; upon which, without farther Delay, I prevail'd for his Confinement, providing him a very careful Nurse, (who was used to attend my Patients at these times) and a suitable Lodging not far remote, that I might more readily visit him; ordering presently a couple of Boles to his Apothecary, each containing *gr. xv.* of *Calomel.* with the *Conf. Fracast.* to be repeated Night and Morning; next Day the same, so again the third and fourth: By which time, altho' he had two and sometimes three Stools in a Night and Day, he found his Gums, Tongue and Inside of his Cheeks, beginning to be very sore; during which on the Account of his *Diarrhaea*, he was kept strictly to the *Decoct. C. C. C.* sometimes a little burnt Claret with *℥j.* of the *Conf. Fracast. f. m.* and by the time he had taken *℥iij.* of the *Calomel.* his Mouth was much Ulcerated, and his Tongue Swell'd; so that we left off, and he spit plentifully, but was very restless and uneasy, by reason of his sore Chaps.

In about a Fortnight, the *Chancre* grew well disposed, the Ulcer also in his Groin was contracted to one half of its former Compass; the Lips subsiding, and beginning to cicatrize from the Edges, and by that time he got through

through his Course, at about the End of five or six and twenty Days, he not only got clear of these, but in a manner of his Running also, which was presently after healed with a little of the Balsamick Remedy. But notwithstanding all imaginable Care, by a Flannel Muffler, to secure these Parts from the cold Air, by the time his Salivation was at the height, or a little before, the Glands were so filled and distended by the Inflammation; his Tongue also so exceedingly tumefy'd, that his Mouth was by no means able to contain it: For the Tip thereof hung out beyond his Teeth and Lips, more than an Inch, several Days; his Jaws were also lock'd, that we were forced to roll up a Rag, and tye it round, thrusting one in at each Corner of his Mouth. Being reduced to this Extremity, he was all that time unable to speak, writing his Mind on a Paper, or making Signs of his Wants by his Fingers, pointing to his Nurse. What farther added to his Difficulty, was the Viscosity of the *Lympha*, at sometimes, which endangered his being almost strangled therewith; and indeed if he had not had a very careful Woman, always at his Elbow, well acquainted with the Work, constantly injecting his Deterfive Gargarisms, and sometimes forcing open his Jaws with her Fingers, pulling away a roapy viscid Phlegm, he had gone nigh to have sunk under it. His Posture was that of sitting in his Chair, both Night and Day, whilst he laboured under these Difficulties, with his Head inclined upon a Pillow before him, upon a Table, where he sometimes took a Nap; having all along a good strong Pulse, and otherwise hearty, getting down
also

also (but with great difficulty) three Pints or two Quarts of his Chicken Broth in twenty four Hours, and sometimes also a few Spoonfuls of a Cordial Julap.

I was very desirous he should have his Cure, and unwilling therefore (if I could help it) to take off the Flux, till it had farther spent it self. However for fear of the worst, I directed an Emollient Clyster, to be thrown up daily, when it was at the heighth, which gave him a Stool, and sometimes two, and gradually revuls'd the Humours from his Throat, till the Salivation declining, his Tongue retracting as formerly, and his Mouth being healed, he was Purged, Sweated and Dieted, and returned to his own House in a perfect State of Health for the time, or well recover'd from his Disease, which had certainly remain'd, if his folly in pursuit of the same Pleasures, had not prevented.

For the same Person some few Years after, having run himself under the like Predicament, and sought elsewhere for Relief, as I suppose, but was disappointed; began to complain of a Sore Throat, for which he asked my Advice. And being satisfy'd of his Way of Living, I gave him my Opinion, that there was somewhat more than a common Catarrh, or Cold, that he pretended of late to have contracted; however I told him he might bleed first in the Arm, and after under the Tongue: I directed likewise an *Epispastick*, betwixt the *Scapula's*, with a Restricting Gargarism, *ex Tinctura Ros. in aq. Chalybiata cum Vino rubro Extracta, ac Spir. Vitrioli moderatè acidulata*, in regard of a very great Relaxation there was of the *Uvula*; which latter he used a little while,

while, but would not Blister. I would then also have directed a *Calomel*. Bolus, to be purged off again: But being acquainted with the Remedy, he fell into a Passion, and ask'd me if I intended to Flux him, which he told me he would sooner die, than undergo again: But he was sure (whatever there might be then) there was now no need thereof. Upon which leaving me, he applied to another, till after several Months, still growing worse, he consulted an Apothecary (his Acquaintance) that carried him to Dr. C——, who inspecting the relaxed *Uvula*, told him it must be cut off. Thence they went to Mr. *Blundell*; but he suspecting some Venereal Taint, took him aside, and ask'd him if he had never been Clap'd, or to that purpose; which he strenuously denied. In few Days after this, the said *Uvula* began to Mortifie at the Tip of it; wherefore he again applied to the same Physician, who order'd that it should presently be excis'd, or that otherwise his Life might be endangered. In his return from the Dr. being much affrighted, he vouchsafed me another Visit; asking my Thoughts peremptorily whether or no I could Cure him without cutting or spitting? I told him I could, and as for the first, it was not practicable in his present Condition; nor would it avail without respect had to the Cause, which I was confident was Venereal: For the Base or upper Part, was now seised, and eaten half way through; there being farthermore a sordid Ulcer upon the Angle of one of the *Tonsils*, thereto adjoining. I told him farther, he must loose no time, or I would not pretend to do him that Service, nor save those Parts which
were

were now in so great Danger of being eaten away, and spoiling his Voice. He said he would begin that Evening, and accordingly on his Promise to keep his Chamber for ten Days time, I met his Apothecary that Night, and immediatly order'd a *Vesicatory* for his Neck, with a Bolus in which were gr. xv. of *Calomel.* to be taken presently going to Bed, and ℥ij of *Decoct. Senæ Gereon.* with ℥j. of *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* in a Draught, next Morning; as also the following *Suffitus*, to be got in readiness against next Day.

℞ *Cinnab. fact.* ℥ss. *Thuris.* ℥ij. *Benz.* ℥j. *M. f. Pulvis, pro quatuor Chartis.*

Likewise to dress the Ulcers, and the Mortified *Uvula*, which was now encreased almost half way up, swell'd and thick (instead of being lank and flabby, as it ought for the Operation) this following Mixture.

℞ *Mel. Ros.* ℥j. *Tinct. Myrr. flor. Ung. Ægyptiac. ana* ℥j. *Misce.*

Lastly, this Decoction to be used as a Gargarism.

℞ *Plantag. cum toto Mi. Fol. Fragar. Equiset. Aquileg. Summit. Rubi. ana* Mss. *Hord. gallic.* ℥ss. *Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s. ad ℥ij. addendo Colatura Mellis Ros. Syr. de Rub. Idæis ana* ℥j. *Misce.*

Next Day his Blister had made a very plentiful Discharge, his Bole and Draught also, sufficiently purged him; but yet the *Sordes*
was

was increased in the Ulcers, as well as the Mortification on the *Uvula*: Wherefore without farther Delay, that Evening he was Fumed according to the Method laid down, as also the next Morning and Evening of that Day; but without any great Alteration, unless a Stand seemingly put to the Malignity; which somewhat discouraged him, because I had promised him sensible Relief by three or four Days Smoaking, and to Cure him in a Week or Ten Days. His Friend also whisper'd (as the Patient himself told me afterwards) that he would be hang'd if I perform'd my Promise; wherefore I strait ordered ℥j. of the *Cinnabar* to be burnt only by it self, on the Heater, the Gums being left out, whilst I stood by to see the Management thereof, as I did for two or three times following. And when the third Dram had been thus spent or consumed, the Mortification separated, the Sloughs still remaining in the Ulcer, on the upper Part of the same, as also on the *Tonsil*, which I found was deeper than I expected; I then directed the Mixture following, with an armed Probe dipt therein, warm, to touch these Parts, taking diligent heed that none of it slipt down the Throat.

℞ *Mel. Ros.* ℥j. *Mercur. Sublimat. Corros.* ℥j.
Misce exactissime pro usu.

When the Sloughs were now loosen'd, and (before the eighth Dram was expended) cast all off, together with the Mortification, as he was using his Gargarism; the Ulcers now appearing fresh and clean, and by the ten Day's End, filled up and compleatly cicatriz'd, with

with the remainder of the *Gargareon* or *Uvula* contracted to its natural State: So that he began now again to swallow, as well as ever, which he had not done, but with great Pain and Difficulty, for more than four Months past; his Complaint being only of a Soreness of his Gums and Cheeks, which indeed were somewhat full, and much inflamed, altho' he spit but little; for which I prescribed the *Decoct. Ulmi* of Dr. Bate, to wash his Mouth, also a thin Mucilage of the *Sem. Cydon. in aq. Plantag. Extr.* of which he held a Spoonful betwixt whiles therein, and spit it out again; by which he soon grew easy, and got down Stairs, as he had been at the Weeks end, much contrary to my Advice and Perswasion. Being now resolutely bent upon a Journey into the Country, there was no prevailing with him to take a Diet-Drink I intended him; nor indeed scarce a Purge, above once or twice: Wherefore I told him directly, that what I had now done, I could not warrant would more than palliate, and keep his Distemper under for the present; and that unless he would keep strictly to a Method, which should not confine him otherwise than to a regular Way of Living, it was a Chance but that he would relapse; desiring his Friends that were then by, to observe the Issue, and the Caution I now gave him. He told us he would be tied to no Method, nor did he think there needed any; for now his Throat was well, he had no other Illness that required it. His Relations however prevailed, that he would take some Medicines along with him, which I prescribed in the Manner following.

℞ Gum. Guajac. ʒij. Cinnab. Antimon. Antimon. Diaphoret. ana ʒj. Terebinth. ven. q. s. m. f. Pil. x. ad ʒj. quarum Capiat iv. Mane atque Vesperis, h. s. quotidie.

As to any Prescript for a Diet, he would not hear of it; nor indeed was he like to be the better for the other: for altho' he carried his Pills along with him, yet at six Weeks end, or thereabouts, he brought them all back again, unless a Dose or two; yet found himself in good Health, and would not therefore be perswaded, upon his Return, to take either them, or any thing else, that might have secur'd him, or confirm'd his Cure: So that, in about three Months after his Fumigation, he began again to complain, altho' of the other *Tonsil*; which his Apothecary inspecting, found Ulcerated, and so very tender, that he could not swallow but with great Difficulty. Upon which I was again sent for, and coming to see him, he said he was very sorry he had not been govern'd by my former Advice; for he found my Predictions were come to pass, and he could only blame his own Obstinacy and Indiscretion. Having examin'd this new Disturbance, I immediately ordered he should be let Blood; there being great Inflammation on all the back Part of the *Fauces*, and for the Ulcer on the *Tonsil*, the sublimate Mixture before mention'd; also the Gargarism as at first, with gr. xij. of *Calomelanos*, in a Bolus (which Medicine always worked doggedly with him, making him exceeding sick, and which therefore he was very averse to the taking, if he knew it was Prescribed)

scribed) over Night, and a purging Draught for the next Morning; which we repeated three or four Times, at so many Days Distance. In the Intervals, and for a Month after, he was kept strictly to the *Aethiops Min. ʒj.* in a Dose each Night and Morning, which pleas'd him the rather, for that it gave him no Disturbance, drinking after each Dose as well as at other Times in the Day, a strong Decoction of *Sarsaparilla, China, &c.* by the Prosecution of which Remedies, for the Space aforesaid, this new Complaint was taken off, and he since that time has continu'd in good Health, making no other afterwards.

HISTORY XI.

An Ulcer on the Tonsil, with Caries on the Os Palati.

A Person who had formerly rode in the Guards, and made several Campaigns, where he led none of the strictest Lives, having discharg'd himself of his Military Employment, marry'd, and betook himself to another Occupation: When after several Years had past, he was often complaining of a sore Throat, for which he was as frequently let Blood, blister'd and purged; till the Disease returning with greater Severity, he was recommended by his Apothecary to me for Advice. His Complaint now being not only of his *Tonsils*, which were much inflamed, and one of them ulcerated; but also of

a little Sore in the Roof of his Mouth, or *Os Palati*; telling me farther, that when he smoak'd, he observ'd the Fume, some Part of it, to come out at his Nostrils; the like of his Liquors, if he drank hastily; and that he was sure it was not by the backward Part behind the *Uvula*, because it had serv'd him so of late, when his Swallowing was very well, and his Throat gave him no Disturbance.

Upon examining the Palate, I perceiv'd a small Hole, which let in the End of my Probe quite through; nor could I find the Bone therein, or he remember the coming away of any Part thereof, or Soreness extraordinary upon the Place till now of late. The Flesh I found was spongy round about this Orifice; but how far the Bone was gone, was hard to say, the Perforation being no larger, than to admit the End of a small Probe, as I have already taken Notice.

I gave him my Opinion however, that it was venereal, which he could scarcely believe; for that he had been now married above Ten Years to a very modest Woman, by whom he had Children: That neither she nor they had ever been diseased in all that Time, wherein he was sure he had never once gone astray: And farther, (which seem'd still more strange) that when formerly he had kept Company, which he ingenuously own'd he had done, and lain with several Women; yet he never remember'd to have had one *Clap*, only at sometimes a little Fretting (which is usual) upon the Neck of the *Glans*, which healed of itself, or with a little Pomatum, or Tallow melted by the Candle; and for which he was
very

very certain he had never taken one Grain of Physick; so that he rather believ'd it (what had been told him) to be the Evil. But were it so, or not, he said he would put himself under my Hands for Cure, which I began (his Body being just prepar'd by Bleeding, lenient Purgings, and Blistering) immediately by the Fumigation, intending afterwards to salivate: But the *Cinnabar* saved me that Labour, as it fell out; for after four or five Times smoaking of his Throat therewith, his Chaps began to swell as kindly as we could wish; the Inside of his Cheeks and Tongue being quickly after sloughed, and he spit very plentifully; which I continu'd (by forbearing the *Suffitus*, and giving about *gr. xv.* of *Calomelanos* between whiles, for three or four times) for more than twenty Days. During which he made use of Anodyne Gargarisms, prepar'd *Ex Decoct. Hord. & Liquirit. cum Foliis Fragaria & Aquilegia.* The Ulcer in the Palate being touch'd likewise, two or three Times a Day, *cum Melle Ros. & Tinct. Myrrhæ*, and upon Declension of the Flux, deterged and cicatrized thereby also. When the *Sordes* with the *Fungus* being now removed, there was left a Perforation big enough to admit the End of my Finger; which Vacuity (being impossible to be supply'd with Flesh or Callus) when the Tenderness of the Edges was worn off, was fill'd up with a Bit of Sponge fastened to a Silver Plate, and fitted to the Cavity, making a handsome Arch as before: So that he could now both smook and drink without the least Disturbance. Being pleas'd with this Artifice he caus'd another to be made, that he might shift them, as he did daily, in Or-

der to keep his Mouth sweet and clean ; being put under the wonted Regimen of Sweating, Diet, &c. as Customary with others, at the Close of his Salivation ; and never afterwards making any Complaint of these Parts, at least for seven Years after, when he was taken off by a malignant Fever.

I have recited this Case, as somewhat the more remarkable, for that there never was any other Symptom (unless a fleeting *Cephalæa*, for the most part nocturnal, which confirmed me in a Belief of its being Venereal) from the first to the last ; the *Os Palati* also insensibly mouldering away, the Compass of a Groat or Six-pence, without making any Discovery, till it was perceiv'd by the Passage of Smoak through the Nostril : Nor had he ever done any thing, or taken any Physick, for the Distemper, in ten Years, unless Bleeding and Blistering, as common for a sore Throat.

HISTORY XII.

Gummi, Nodes, Ozæna, Phagedenick
Ulcers *in the Groins, with Caries on the*
Tibia's.

A Young Gentleman having been long diseased with various Symptoms of a *Second Infection*, or *Lues* confirm'd; at length after several unsuccessful Attempts for his Cure, under as many several Pretenders to the same, being now render'd unable to go or stand, or indeed to lie in his Bed a Nights, was by his Friends lodged in my Neighbourhood, in order to the same, by my Directions.

He was indeed brought very low, and had been harass'd with so much Physick, that he loath'd the Sight of a Medicine; wherefore I resolv'd to attempt a Salivation by *Unction*, he having often been in a Spitting Course, by taking *Calomelanos*.

He had violent Night Pains upon his Arms and Legs; with *Gummi* on one of the former, and a *Node* upon each *Tibia*, where there seem'd by the external Inflammation, and some small Fluctuation, to be *Caries* underneath. There was also an *Ozæna*, discharging a crusty Matter very fætid from the right Nostril; on the Outside whereof it appear'd a little inflam'd, and felt tender, by his Complaint upon a light Pressure; so that I was fearful the Bone was there also cariated: Farther there was a painful *Phagedenick* Ulcer, with callous Lipps, upon each Groin, the

Result of *Bubo's* suppurated, and opened above a Year before: A Case, considering moreover his emaciated Habit, very doubtful. However having promised no more than to assist him in what I could, I began with the laying open both the *Tibia's* by Caustick; and discharging next Day a bloody stinking Sanies, pressing through the perforated *Eschar* with the End of a Probe, I perceiv'd (what I expected) the *Periosteum* gone, and the Bones rugged; Wherefore hastening off the *Eschars* with Lenients, I covered the rotten Flesh with the *Præcipit. rub.* and about a quarter Part of the *Pulv. Aluminis*, called (for what reason I cannot say) *Angelicus*; which by the next Day had made a very thick Slough, and raising the same up with the End of my Spatula, I sprinkled on more, till in few Days I had laid the rotten Bones in view: One of which being more superficial, I rugin'd, and drest up with a Pledgit express'd from the hot Tincture of *Myrrh*; distending the Edges, and filling up the Ulcer with dry Dossils roll'd up hard, to keep off a *Fungus*, and the Bone in sight. The other which was much deeper (having provided a *Cannula* suited to the Part) I touched lightly once in a Day or two with an actual Caustery; dressing up as before, and by drying up the Humidity, disposed the same for Desquamation. To the *Gummi*, I applied the *Empl. de Ranis*; and as to the *Ozæna*, having clear'd the Nostril of the Scabs, with a little *Decoct. Hord.* and *Mel. Ros.* frequently thrown up with a Syringe, together with a small Tent which lay in all Night, being armed with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calam.* I directed a sublimate Solution, as I have before laid
down

down for the Ulcers of the *Tonsillæ*, with a little of the *Tinct. Myrrhæ* to correct the Putrefaction, which was put up with an armed Probe, two or three times a Day; injecting also betwixt whiles, a Lotion prepar'd *Ex Decocto Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. cum Hord. gallic.* adding some *Mel. Ros.* to the strain'd Decoction. The Ulcers in *Inguinibus* were dress'd daily with the *Unguentum Mixtum*, or *Basilicon* and *Liniment. Arcai*, well loaded with *Præcipitate*; which both digested and (sprinkling after some of the latter as there seem'd occasion) served also to deterge them.

When I had thus proceeded for some time, and the Shin Bone was tending to exfoliate, I immediately (having got all Things ready) began to anoint him with my own Composition of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. of *Hydrargyrum* with $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. of *Axungia*, divided into six Parts; ordering one of them to be rubb'd in about the Calves of his Legs, upwards, upon the *Tibia's*, above the Ulcers, and round the Joints of his Knees, then to his Thighs; which being all cover'd with his Yarn Hose and Flannel Drawers, the remainder of the same Part, was finish'd about his Arms and Shoulders; directing him all the time, with his own Hands, to bath the same well in before the Fire, which was repeated the next Night, and the two following: When after the fourth Anointing, he began to complain of Gripes, which I endeavour'd to take off, first with a Morsel of the *Conf. Fracast. s. m.* repeated two or three times, at two Hours distance; but this proving ineffectual, and a *Dysentery* with bloody Stools beginning to appear, I directed $\text{℥}\text{ss}$. of the *Decoct. C. C. C.* (which he had ready, and drank of for his

common Drink) with $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. of the said *Confect. cum Ovi. Vitello*, to be presently thrown up as a Clyster. This eased him for some time, and gave a check to the Flux; so that on the sixth Day, the fifth Part was rubbed in as before, which again brought on the bloody Stools and Gripes; for which I now ordered two Spoonfuls of the *Infusio Confectionis Fracast.* (as it has been prescribed in the Beginning of this Treatise, to remove this Accident) after every Stool, and besides the Clysters (which were now made with an Infusion of the *Fol. Ros. rub. Flor. Balaust. cum eadem Confectione & Vitel. Ovi.*) ten Drops of *Laud. liquid. Cydon.* in a small Draught of burnt Claret, which being twice repeated the same Day, took off the Complaint.

The next Day his Chaps also began to swell, and his Mouth to smell, of which till now he had taken but little Notice; so that waiting another Day, the Day following the last Part of the Uction was consumed, without any Return of the Stools: When the Sloughs on his Cheeks and Tongue began to spread, and he likewise to slobber, tho' I perceived not sufficient, to eradicate (as I fear'd) so stubborn a Pox; nor darst I venture him with the *Turpeth. Min.* by reason of his great Weakness. Wherefore, the Salivation being now up, that I might continue it, so as to answer Expectation, instead of more Anointing (which I was likewise fearful of) I gave him every second Night $\mathfrak{z}$ j. of the *Calomel.* for four or five times, with the *Diascord. s. m.* renewing also the *Emplastr. cum duplic. Merc.* which cover'd great Part of the Arm, from the *Cubit* towards the *Axilla*; from which time he spit almost two Quarts

Quarts in twenty four Hours, besides what he drivell'd upon the Cloaths a Nights. His Spirits were supported all the while with his mull'd Wine, (which I prefer at these times to any Cordial or distill'd Waters) also good Broaths; and before the Flux declin'd, his Pains remitted; the *Gummi.* was resolved; the *Ozæna*, which before was foul and fœtid, became well deterged, sweet and clean; breathing now thereby as well as through the other Nostril: The redness and tenderness also wore off on the Out side; nor could I find that there had been any Exfoliation from within. The Week after, before his spitting was quite ceased, the Ulcers in his Groins were incarn'd, and ready to Skin over, the callous Edges resolving perfectly and falling in; being quickly after closed by the Help alone of my Cerate. One of the Ulcers of the *Tibia*, was likewise contracted into a small Compass, and well condition'd, quickly after also healing; tho' it was a Month longer before the other was desquam'd, or scaled: About which time, having been only once Purged, and kept a few Days to his Diet, he grew *Anasarçous*; whereupon I gave him a Decoction only of the *Gua-jac.* with an Infusion of the Bitters, twice a Day. I would then again have purged him with some *Hydragogue*: But considering this Dropsy was owing to the over lax and colliquative State of his Blood, put into Fusion by the Mercury, and consequently rather indicating corroborating and strengthening Remedies, I was fearful of *Catharticks*, much more of *Sudorificks*: Yet I sometimes adventur'd to give him the *Tinct. Sacra*, which warms and strengthens at the same time that it carries off the

the serous Humour. But we were soon oblig'd to desist also from this, and all other hot and spirituous Medicines, by Reason of a *Hæmorrhage* from the Lungs, which with a Fit of Coughing returned once in two or three Days; wherefore neglecting his Dropsy, and calling in Dr. C—— (who was related to him) it was concluded that there was nothing to depend on but the Asses Milk, with *Conf. Ros.* and the Testaceous Powders, together with the Assistance of the Country Air, it being the Spring time; when at that Instant, hiring a Chair, he was convey'd two or three Miles from the Town's End, where he pursu'd this Method with great Advantage; his Blood being hereby soften'd, and his Cough moderated. So that his Bleeding returning less frequently, and when it did, in much less quantity; he got so much Strength as to walk about the Garden, and at length to get on Horse-back; during which his Dropsy continued at a stand, for which we now adventur'd to give him ʒss. ʒij. and ʒj. of the *Pulv. Rad. Rhei.* once and sometimes twice a Week, thereby gradually emptying his Thighs and Legs. His *Scrotum* also being much tumefied, was by a proper Discutient *Fotus*, and the help of a Bag Truss to support it, quickly reduced, and by the continuance of his moderate Exercise for some time after, in the Country Air, intirely with his other *Anasarcous* Swellings, dispers'd. His Appetite, Complexion and Flesh recruited, and he returned strong and lusty at the End of two Months or ten Weeks time, to his Father's House in Town.

HISTORY

HISTORY XIII.

*An Ulcer in the Throat, Ozæna with Caries,
and rotten Cranium.*

A Victualler who had been divers times my Patient, upon as many Infections, and three times Salivated in about five Years, for several Symptoms of a *profound One*: Having been likewise in both Hospitals, and run their common *Gauntlet*, but miss'd his Cure, (or at least returning after to his former Course of Life, and so again relapsing into the old Disease) implor'd my Care of him.

His Nose was a little sunk already, at the Place of setting on the Cartilage, with the Bones thereof; the *Tonsillæ* also as well as the *Uvula* almost consumed, the Ulcers having formerly been Cicatrized, but lately broke out again. He had formerly also *Nodes* with *Caries* on the Shin Bones, which were exfoliated and healed up.

But his fresh Complaint was chiefly of his Head; where on several Places, particularly the *Os Frontis* and left *Bregma*, several *Nodes* appear'd, most of them full of Matter, and one of them having burst it self, the *Cranium* was felt porous underneath, the Compass of a Half-Crown.

I began with fuming his Throat, by the *Cinnabar*, as formerly directed; which soon stopt the farther Progress of the Erosion, and by the Help only of a little *Mel. Rosarum*, disposed these Parts again to cicatrize. I then
open'd

open'd the *Nodes* with a *Caustick* of *Lapis Infernalis*, intending the *Eschars* large enough to bring in sight the whole Compass of the rotten Bone; next Day I cut out the same, stop'd the bleeding Edges with dry Lint, and sprinkled the *Sordes* at the Bottom, with the *Pracipit. rub.* in order to digest out the same. Thus, in few Days making clear way to the said Bones; where in one Place I found the same loose, and was surpris'd, through the Edge upon one Side thereof, to see the Oscillation of the Membrane that covers the Brain, I mean that of the *Dura Mater*; a manifest Indication that the *Caries* had gotten through both *Tables*, and yet no Symptom either of the said *Meninges*, or of the Brain it self, thereby affected; unless the preceeding *Cephalea*, usually concomitant before, but now ceased.

Tracing the Compass of this Bone, I found it extending from the upper Part of the Front, to the *Coronal Suture* on one Side: But having thus laid them all in view, some of which were whiter and porous, where the *Caries* was deepest; others blacker or of a dusky brown, being more superficial; these last I rasped, and dress'd up dry, the other with Pledgits prest out of a *Tinct. Myrr. ac Euphorb. in Spir. Vin. vect. Extr.* keeping down the *Hypersarcosis* about the Edges, with a touch of the *Butyrum Antimonii*, sometimes strowing round the *Pracipit. cum Alumine ust.* After which having lifted up the large Piece, so soon as I found it loosen'd on all Sides, and incarnated the Membrane, which I dress'd only with a little of the *Liniment. Arcai. & Mel. Ros.* fitting the rest also for Exfoliation, which were like to scale, and which I endeavour'd to hasten; especially where

where the *Caries* was deepest, with a touch of the hot Iron, every Day or two: I then, I say began to let him rub in the Mercurial Ointment (which work he had been used to) every Night and Morning, till he had used about ʒviij. of my own Composition, in which there was ʒiss. of the crude *Mercury*; which yet neither ran through him, nor made him much Complain of his Chaps; wherefore knowing him to be well season'd (who had been so often before *Powdered*) I made up a double Quantity, of which I had used the whole, before he began to spit a Quart a Day. I then (being shy of going on with the *Uncti-on*) gave him a Bole with *gr. xij.* of the *Turpeth Min.* (being well acquainted with him) which vomited him only three times, yet answer'd the End; for the next Day his Chaps swell'd, and his Mouth grew much sorer, the Sloughs increasing: Yet notwithstanding, finding him very hearty, and being willing (now he was under it) to secure him from a Relapse; I repeated the *Turpeth.* the next Day, by which his spitting soon advanced to three Pints, two Quarts, and at last to three Quarts in twenty four Hours. When we permitted it to wear off and decline, which it did about the Months End, or nearer that of five Weeks; by which time, two of the Bones were cast off, and the Ulcers just upon Cicatrizing; two others not moving till some time after, which, together with the Piece I had Extracted, he used to carry about with him in a Box, for a Show; rather glorying in his Shame, than endeavouring to conceal his Folly.

After this, when the *Callus* was now confirm'd upon the Membrane, having confound-
ed

ed his Substance, and disoblged all his Friends, by his extravagant Course of Life; being pretty well tir'd with *Venus's* Wars, he enter'd those of *Mars*; where not long after (as I understood by one of them) he was kill'd in an Engagement.

HISTORY XIV.

A new Way of Cure for Nodes, with Caries on the Shin Bones.

A Gentlewoman, an off-cast Mistress to a Person of Condition, having shifted her Lodgings, sent her Friend (with whom of late Years she had taken up, and who had some Knowledge of me upon the like Occasion) to desire a Visit from me: When I came, I found her Mask'd, but was admitted to inspect her Groins, on each of which she had a very sordid Ulcer, altho' her principal Grievance was upon her Legs; through the Pains of which, she had not been able to lie in her Bed for some Months past a Nights. There had been I perceived a *Node* upon each *Tibia*, for which she told me she had been advis'd to have an Issue made upon the Place: Accordingly there had been a *Cautick* laid on, through which, the *Eschars* being pierced, the Surgeon (or rather I think some Empirick) had thrust down a Couple of Peas, from whence she said her Pains had been somewhat moderated. When I had turned out the Peas which were difficult to come at, I pass'd a Probe through
the

the rotten Flesh, and discover'd both *Tibias* eaten deep with a *Caries*: Upon which I told her there was a necessity to make way down to the same, in order to their Scaling; and I endeavour'd to convince her of the impossibility of her Cure otherwise: After which, in order to the same, I propos'd a Salivation. But she had I found been terrified by some Stories of the burning Irons, and had therefore listen'd to this new Method of Curing her by the Issues, by which the Undertaker had perswaded her the Bones would come away as they loosen'd. I replied the Rottenness would be much more like to spread farther, under such Management; and as to the hot Iron (if there was found occasion) the Parts round about being well defended, there was little or no Pain to be apprehended thence. She then enquired which way I propos'd to raise the Salivation, and I answer'd her by the outward Application: For her Friend had inform'd me that she had been at that Work more than once the other Way; and I had good reason to think so confirm'd a Disease as hers was, would not yield to that Method, if it were again repeated.

During this Interview, there was a Stranger by, who I understood afterwards, pretended to the Cure of this Distemper; and who I concluded also had made the *Fontanels*. I then told her farther, it was pity she should loose the present Opportunity in making way to the Bones; the *Eschars* upon each being near upon, if not full out, as big as a Crown Piece, made seemingly with the *Calx Viv.* and *Lixivium Capitale*. The Ulcers in her Groins had been dress'd only with *Basilicon*, which had increas'd
the

the *Sordes*, for want of a Deterfive. This was what pass'd between us at this Visit; she said she would consider of it farther, and in a Day or two send for me again; her Friend at the same time satisfying me for my Trouble, and I heard no more of them till three Months after, when I was sent for in great haste to her, and entering the Chamber, I perceiv'd by the smell, what they had been doing. I found her lying half way out of Bed, with her Head over the Bed-Post, where she had been Vomiting; her Tongue out of her Mouth, her Face and Head much Swell'd, her Forehead cover'd with a cold Sweat, a formicating low Pulse with *Subsultus Tendinum*, and *Spasms* upon her Jaws; so that tho' she attempted two or three times, she could not utter one Word. Thus being just strangled by the over hasty Advance of the Salivation, she deceased in two Hours after: Nor could I get Intelligence either from her Friend or Nurse, to whose Management she had been committed, tho' I believed to that of the same Person who had before laid on the *Cauticks*.

HISTORY XV.

An Ulcer in the Throat, with Chancres and Phagedena in the Groin.

A Youth, the only Child of an Indulgent Mother, long indisposed with some Symptoms of this Disease, which he had conceal'd from her, and committing himself to
the

the Care of a young Surgeon, his Acquaintance, till he was brought very low, was at last persuaded to have me consulted; when in private (his Mother being absent) inquiring into his Condition, I found he had several large *Chancres* on the *Glans*, with others on the *Præpuce*, together with a corrosive Ulcer in one of his Groins, from a *Bubo* open'd about six Weeks before; all which he had conceal'd from her, as also the true Cause of his Illness; she being only acquainted with his sore Throat: Upon examining which (altho' his snuffling Speech shew'd what the Matter was beforehand) I discern'd the *Uvula* to be eaten almost off, and the *Tonsills* also in a fair Way of being devour'd by the sordid Ulcers which had seiz'd them; so that with great Reason apprehending his Case desperate, on the Account of his very weak and infirm Constitution (being already far advanced in a Pocky Hæctick, attended with a troublesome Cough and *Diarrhæa*) I declin'd meddling unless in Consultation; Whereupon Dr. C—— and Dr. P——, were both call'd in; where I first propos'd my Fume for his Throat, which after some Deliberation (and the deserved Character I had given it upon my own constant Experience thereof) was comply'd with: After which, it was concluded he should try the Asses Milk, with a Restricting Electuary *ex Conf. Ros. rub. Coral. rub. pp. Ter. Japon. pp. cum. Syr. de Ros. sic.* between whiles, and the *Testacea cum Saccharo Rosarum* at the same time with the Milk, to prevent its running downwards: Also before he enter'd upon the Milk Diet, the following Bolus was prescribed to be taken that Evening,

P

and

and so for three or four successively, in regard to his Flux or Loosness.

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Rhei. parumper tosti* ℥ss. *Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. pp. ana* gr. v. *Conf. Fracast. s. m.* ℥ss *Ol. Cinamom. gut* i. *Syr. de Meco-*
nio q. s. Misce. And if grip'd, gr. ss. of
Laud. was to be added in the Second.

His Drink was to be the *Decoct. C. C. C.* or else a Tincture of red Rose Leaves made in a fourth Part red Wine to three of Spring Water, a little sweeten'd with white Sugar; by which the *Diarrhea* being check'd, he enter'd upon his Milk with the Powders and Electuary as above prescribed, which seem'd to agree well, and which were order'd therefore to be continued for three Weeks or a Month, to see if we could take off his Heat, help his Cough and *Hæmoptoe*, and repair his decay'd Habit, before we adventur'd upon a Salivation: However, the next Day, I began to fume his Throat, burning only ℥ss. of the *Cinnabar* at a time, as he could bear the Smoak once a Day; which by that time we had consumed ℥ss. (so remarkable a Force has this Remedy over those Affects) the Virulency being thereby subdu'd, the Ulceration was disposed for healing, the Sloughs casting off in few Days after, by only touching them with a little *Mel. Rosarum*, and a small quantity of the *Mel. Egyptiac.* added thereto; together with the Decoction we have formerly observed, to be used as a Gargarism in the like Cases.

In the mean time the *Chancres* on the *Penis*, and the Ulcer in *Inguine* would not digest, nor give way to the *Præcipitate*, but rather spread

spread and grew still more depascent : So that not daring to administer the *Turpethum Min.* to give a check by the Way of Revulsion, for fear of stirring up his Bleeding : We met a second time, and enquiring into his Condition, there arose a new Complaint; great Pain upon one of his Shins, where (on the turning down of his Stocking) there appear'd a well grown Node, but as yet without Inflammation : Yet his Throat so well, notwithstanding the farther Progress of the Disease otherwise, that he could drink his Liquors without the same forcing through the Passage of the Nostril, as they had lately done, the Tone of his Voice being in like Manner improved : At this Consultation it was resolved (laying his Milk aside for a little time) to try him with ℞s. of *Calomel* (not being certain that he had taken any Mercurial Medicine before) with as much of the *Pulv. Rhei.* in the *Diascord.* over Night, and to let it purge it self off, which it did gently enough ; and which was therefore repeated every other Night, for some few Days. But it happend that he had been too much us'd to this Preparation, to expect any Benefit thereby; nor did the Disease at all give way thereto, seeming rather to increase, with the Addition of a *Node*, arising on the other Shin : Wherefore, at a third Meeting, it was thought adviseable to delay no longer, but rather put it to the Risque by a gentle Spitting, than expose him to perish by the Disease. As he never had been Salivated, there was the greater Hope, altho' the Weakness of his Body was such, as render'd the Enterprise very uncertain and indeed dangerous : We all

of us agreed upon the Unction, which requir'd still the greater Diligence, Judgment and Precaution. The Office of constantly attending falling to my share; when I had got all things ready, I began with my own Compound of ℥j. to ℥iij. rubbing in about an Eighth at a time, and that only upon his Arms and Legs, every Evening for four times. When the Humours taking downwards by the Glandules of the Guts, we immediately order'd Clysters to be thrown up, *ex Decoct. C. C. C. cum Conf. Fractast. & Ovor. Vitel.* as we have often before mention'd, giving him *Laud.* also in his burnt Wine as Necessity urg'd; which put a stop to the *Diarrhaea*, and we went on for twice more, or till we had expended about ℥vj. of the Quicksilver, when he complained of his Mouth, and began to spit about this. in a Day soon after; to keep up which (if we could not arrive higher) I then order'd a couple of Mercurial Plaisters to be laid all down his Shins, and half way round his Legs; and by thus gradually going on, in a Fortnight's time from first setting out, we got it up to a Quart a Day, besides what he slaver'd in the Night. About which time the Ulcer in his Groin was well mundified, and in good forwardness for Healing; but the *Chancres* on the *Glans*, still painful and corrosive: Wherefore wrapping him up warm, I threw on ℥j. of *Cinnabar* on the Heater, and set him on the Stool, with the *Penis* hanging over the Smoak, on the Inside; by which, taking his Dressings from his Groins also, and exposing them what he could at the same time, to the Fume; after four times thus proceeding, I made all easy, and dry'd up his Sores in both Place. His Salivation was kept up in this Manner,
for

or Twenty Days, by which time the *Nodes* on his Shins softened, and almost disappeared. It was indeed a very careful Piece of Work, his *Diarrhea* being so often returning upon us, by reason of the colliquative State of his Blood: Which we were as often forced to bridle with an Opiate; yet hereby the *Lympha* being somewhat thickened, he had sometimes much Trouble (especially after a Nap) to get it up. He was likewise subject to Fainting, and thereby farther in Danger of sinking under it. However with much Difficulty, I got him thorough, even beyond the Expectation of all that had seen him: When finding his Mouth well, and his Sores healed, after I had once purged him with a little Manna in a Draught of his pectoral Decoction, and was directing that of the *Sarsaparilla*, he grew obstinate and self-will'd; neither submitting to proper Diet, or indeed any Regimen that was convenient for him to have observed: Eating presently all the relishing and seasoned Food he fancied, and drinking spiritous and other strong Liquors, instead of returning to his Asses Milk and China Decoction, which I had recommended: Whereby his Hectick returning with a *Marasmus*, his Cough also increased upon him, which was so violent one Evening after a *Crapula* from too much Wine and eating plentifully of Sausages, that in the Middle of the Night, a Vessel breaking in his Lungs, he bled to Death before I could come to him; nor truly had it availed any thing, if I had been by: For the Flux was so im-

petuous from the pulmonary Artery, that he was choak'd in a Minute's Time.

The like Accident befell a young Gentlewoman, who had not been long married before her Distemper, (given by an ill Husband) being at first mistaken or over-look'd, had run her into a Pocky Heftick, with Ulcers in her Throat; which after I had palliated with the Fumigation, and advised to the Milk Diet, till her Heat was somewhat moderated, she was perswaded presently to be laid down in a Salivation: But before it was at the Heighth, though she was already much swell'd by the Medicines the Empirick had exhibited, (which by the Roughness of the Operation, as well as their Description, I took to be the *Turpeth. Min.*) during her Vomiting therewith, a Vein broke, and I was call'd only Time enough to see her expiring.

HISTORY XVI.

A Pox, with Nodes and rotten Skull, arising from a neglected Chancre with Phimosis.

A Poor young Fellow, who for long time past had been afflicted with a *Gonorrhœa* so called, at least a Discharge of purulent Matter from some part of the *Penis*, was dismiss'd by his Surgeon (a Man of some Note in his Profession) as cur'd; but the same Humour still discharging, and staining very much his

his Linnen, he returned to the Person, who before had him in hand, and who finding that neither by his Purging, Vomiting, nor yet by the Use of Terebinthinate or Restricting Medicines, he could effect his Purpose, lays him down in a Salivation: Under which he had like to have sunk, (as his Mother inform'd me afterwards) by reason of his peculiar Temper or *ἰδιόσυνη* to that Way of Secretion; a Dysentery all the time attending. However he did flaver for three Weeks, notwithstanding the *Stillicidium* continued; when he was again told by his Surgeon, that it signified nothing, being an Effect only of Weakness, which would wear off in Time.

After three Months, he came in Company with his Mother to my House, when (she retiring for a Moment) I examin'd the *Penis*, and perceived the Matter making Way between the *Glans* and *Præpuce*, which I understood had been always exceeding strait, and not from the *Meatus*: At the same Time passing a Probe all round, I found there was no Adhesion, but coming down on one Side of the *Franum*, I observ'd him to complain a little; feeling also strictly on the Outside of the same Place, I plainly apprehended a *Chancre* underneath.

I admired indeed, that a Person of some Eminency in the Art, should have over-look'd a Case of this Nature, which from the first Undertaking (there being no Likelihood of coming at it otherwise, nor yet of healing by Injection) ought to have been laid in Sight, by snipping up the *Præpuce*; and by Neglect of which, notwithstanding his Salivation,

vation, the Poison had now spread, and he began to complain of a most violent nocturnal Head-ach, being thereby reduced together with his constant Physicking to little more than a Skeleton.

Upon the Mother's Intercession, and the poor Man's Intreaty, I was prevailed on to assist him; and immediately order'd the *Præpuce* to be divided, which was done by another Surgeon and the Cause of all the Mischief discovered; the *Chancre* being now in sight was sprinkled over with *Præcipit. rub.* and the Wound dress'd up with Restrictives to stay the Hæmorrhage, the Lips being kept back with the Bandage for the easier coming at the Part: But whilst the Wound was digesting, the *Chancre* being confirm'd would not give Way to the Powder: so that we were forced to rub it down with the *Lunar Caustick*, and the *Eschar* a few Days after sloughing off, the Basis was again sprinkled over with the *Præcipit.* and sometimes also touch'd with the *Butyr. Antim.* But the Lips of the Wound continuing indigested, fretful and corrosive, I order'd *gr. ix.* of the *Turpeth. Min.* which scarce moved him, he had been so used to that and some other Mercurial Preparations. The next Day I gave him *gr. xii.* with as much *Calomel.* in a Bolus, intending to repeat the same, in Order to a gentle Ptyalism; but it now ran downwards at once, with Dysentery, Gripes and bloody Stools, in spite of all our Endeavours by corroborating Clysters, Restricting Electuaries, Anodynes, Opiates, or whatever else we could do to prevent it: So that we were forced to give over. However by the Help of this
Dysen-

Dysenterick Flux, and a little Slavering that ensued, a Check was given to the Malignity. I then placed him upon the Stool, and fumed both the Wound and *Chancre*, with the *Cinnabar*. which dry'd up the latter, and healed also the former; but with pendulous Lips, as will generally happen after this Operation, unless Circumcision be used at the same Time.

After this I prescrib'd an alterative Pill of the *Cinnab. Antimonii, Gum Guaj. &c.* with a Decoction of the *Sarsap.* and *China*, the *Sanctum* or *Guaj.* being left out, because of his thin, hot, and dry Constitution: When finding himself somewhat better, his Head-ach also remitting, though not entirely gone, he went into the Country, where he kept to a Milk Diet, with Milk warm from the Cow, and Conserve of Roses; Milk also and Barley-water, as we usually prescribe for other Hectical Patients. But returned two or three Months after with little more Flesh than when he left the Town, and with this farther Complaint, of a little puffy Swelling on the upper Part of his Fore-head, which I found to be a *Node*, and from the great Pain he had felt underneath, I suspected a rotten *Cranium*, which proved so upon being laid open. He was not directly (as I before observed) under my Care, but upon my Advice recommended to a Surgeon living near him, who whilst he was attending this, another Tumour arose just by, threatening the same Event; so that the *Caries*, which was about the Compass of a Shilling, being fitted to exfoliate, and some Part already cast off, I was desired to visit him, and importuned by the Surgeon to Salivate

livate him once more ; which I was not against, only fearful of his Miscarrying or Dying under it, being so very weak : Nor could I give him that Attendance (lying at a Distance from me) as his Case might require. But the Surgeon and Apothecary being both ready to serve the poor Man in what they could, and having provided against the Accidents usually attending, I now directed the Ointment after the Manner as in the foregoing Observation, to be used only once in two Days : Yet such was the Weakness of the *Viscera*, or the Propensity rather of the Humours to be that Way secreted, that in Opposition to all Endeavours, by that time they had wasted one half of the Composition, in this gradual Way too of Proceeding, it ran downwards, and he could be brought to spit but very little : So that they were obliged to give over, and recruit him as soon as they could, lest otherwise he should have sunk under their Hands. And hereby also, the Humours having been put upon a Colliquation, and some Part of them emptied out of the Blood, although in the Way not intended ; yet was the Ulcer upon his Fore-head now firmly cicatrized, the remaining Part of the *Caries* insensibly mouldering off, as did the other *Node* resolve : Whereupon he was now directed to take the *Mineral Ethiops*, with a Decoction of *Sarsap. China, Saffas. Ras. C. C. & Eboris*, which he drank with Milk. Notwithstanding all which, some Remains of the Venereal Venome still lurking in his Blood, for Want of having been more timely subdu'd, his Distemper reviv'd, and there appeared a large *Node* upon each *Tibia* ; which together
with

with his old Complaint of his Head, now gave him so great Disturbance, especially a Nights, that he was forc'd constantly to have Recourse to his *Diascodium*, when he went to Bed.

There seems upon each Leg to be forming an *Exostosis*, which are at present cover'd over with a Mercurial Plaister: What the Event will certainly be, I cannot say, though it is much to be doubted, he will at length drop under a He&tick; out of which, it has not been but with much Difficulty, and regular Living, chiefly upon a Milk Diet, that he has been kept for some Years past. His Friends being tired out, and a good Woman undone by an Expence, too great for her Ability, he may still indeed be said to subsist, though it be very miserably.

This History is set down as a Caution to the Young Surgeon, that he by no means overlook these kind of latent or conceal'd *Chancres*; For if this had been early brought in View, or artfully provided for, 'tis more than probable, the Infection had not thus polluted the Juices of the Blood, and given Rise to those troublesome and dangerous Symptoms, ensuing after.

HISTORY XVII.

Exostosis of the Os Humeri.

A Shop-keeper long afflicted with great Pain in one of his Arms, and having pass'd through various Courses of Physick ineffectually, came along with his Apothecary to ask my Opinion. Upon taking off his
Cloaths

Cloaths, and turning up his Shirt Sleeve, I felt a large *Exostosis* surrounding the *Os Humeri*, and reaching from two or three Finger's Breadth above the Cubit, to as many below the *Axilla*; for which he said he had undergone all Sorts of Anointing (unless Mercurial, the principal one, at least his Chaps were never affected thereby) *Fomentations*, *Cataplasms* and *Plaisters*. He had then one of the latter upon the Part, which was *de Ranis cum Mercurio*, given him by a Friend as a great Secret.

Upon farther Enquiry, I found his Pain was chiefly troublesome a Nights; so that he had not gone to Bed otherwise than lying down with his Cloaths on, for a Twelve Month past. I made no doubt of its being Venereal, although he strenuously deny'd it; yet I was told after (by another Person who had him then under Cure) that he had a Running about seven Years before. But this Grievance was not, as he said, of above sixteen Months Continuance, being contracted by lying on the Ground all Night in Drink.

I proposed a Salivation, as the likeliest Relief, but he would not hear of it. He had been last under the Prescriptions of Dr. C—— who vomited him twice a Week, I suppose, with the *Turpeth. Min.* (though it never made his Mouth sore,) in order to make a Revulsion. But the Medicine working roughly, and he not finding present Benefit, threw off the Method, as he had done divers others before, still listening after every new Remedy he could hear off. I order'd him the *Aethiops*, with a Decoction of the Woods, sweating him twice a Week with the *Cinnab. Antimon.*
drink-

drinking after it a large Draught of the same Decoction, as hot as he could suffer it; and taking Care more especially (by hot Bricks wrapt up in Flannel and laid close upon each Side) to promote the Perspiration of that Member, applying afterwards a Cinnabarine Emplaster. This Course we prosecuted near three Weeks, (a long Time for a Person accustomed to change his Physician as often as his Shirts) when I cut a Hole in the middle of the Plaister, as big as a Crown Piece, and laid on an *Epispastick* of the same Compass, which I directed the Apothecary to keep open, as a perpetual Blister; and which discharging great Quantity of a sharp Ichorous Humour, gave him Ease for the present, the Limb growing also less in Compass. At the same Time he took *Calomel.* once in Four Nights, which was kept under by Lenients given betwixt whiles, to carry it off by Stool. Yet finding his Gums therewith somewhat disorder'd, and suspecting I intended to put him into a Flux, he grew uneasy, and would pursue my Advice no farther. But soon after he met with a new Undertaker to his Mind, who could vouch heartily, promising to make him a sound Man, in a Month's Time, or to be hanged up at his Door for a Cheat. This Fellow accordingly, (with his Wife and Child) was taken into the House, that he might wholly apply to the Work, and be ready at hand, (his Method as he insinuated so requiring). He began by sweating his Arm in a Bundle of Rushes, (as the Servants told me) put into an Engine well enough contriv'd for that Purpose, and receiving the Steam of a Decoction of several Herbs, placed underneath
upon

upon a Pan of Coals, entering the Perforations in the Box, thro' the Rushes inclosing the Arm; which he repeated twice a Day for a Fortnight, spending each Time an Hour about the Work: And indeed it was apparent, with that Success, that the Swelling or Fullness seemed intirely gone. However new Complaints arising upon his other Arm and both his Legs, the Empirick, notwithstanding his Weakness by his Sweats, which had brought him so low, that he could not stand without being supported; accompanied farthermore with a Catarrhus Cough, colliquative Loosness, and other Appearances of a secondary or symptomatical Consumption of the Lungs; over-looking these I say, or without any Provision for what was like to happen, he goes to rubbing some Mercurial Ointment about his Limbs, and down the Spine; which soon turn'd his *Diarrhæa* into a *Dysentery*, and his Cough increasing, an *Hæmoptoe* ensu'd. But before this, the Quack had taken the Advantage of his Curing the Arm, and receiv'd twenty Guineas, (the one half of what the Patient had promised him, when he was made a sound Man) and after finding him in some Danger (though he still promis'd him a Cure) took his Opportunity to move off, leaving his Wife and Child to follow.

Under these Straits, I was again sent for, and lifting up the Shirt Sleeve on the lame Arm, found the *Exostosis* perfectly dissolved, the Bone it self, which before was as much as I could do to grasp, being now of its natural Dimensions, altho' there was nothing left but dry Membranes and the Skin to cover it.

The

The poor Wretch looking up, told me as well as he could speak, (which was very inwardly and hoarse) that his new Doctor had cur'd him after the Manner of the Horse that was taught to live without his Provender, but dy'd just upon the Atchievement; which he now found to be his Case. How be it he was desirous to know, if any thing could be done to save his Life: I told him plainly, that I could do him no Service, nor would I flatter him; for I believ'd he could not hold out two Days longer, though he liv'd to see but one, for he dy'd the next. The Doctor was indeed so civil, as not to come for his other twenty Guineas; nor could the Widow ever hear of him, to retrieve those (she intended if she could) which he had carry'd away with him, besides some other Moveables he had as little Right to.

HISTORY XVIII.

Verrucæ, Chancres, Nodes, Gummata, Ozæna; *with carious Ulcers in the Throat and rotten Skull.*

A Man and his Wife, at that time, just come from Flanders, where they had been to buy up Lace, and other Goods they traded in thither, and so back again to *London*; upon this last Return, found themselves so Diseased as to be incapable of another Trip, as they call it, to the other Side of the Water; and lodging in my Neighbourhood, their Land-

Landlady perswaded them to send for me: Where I found the Wife with a couple of *Nodes* upon her Head, from whence she had undergone, as she said, very severe Pains, a *Gummi* on one Side of her Neck, another upon her Arm, several *Chancrous* Ulcers and *Verrucae* on the *Pudend.* also a sordid Ulcer on one of the *Tonsilla*, at the Angle of the *Uvula*, which it had likewise seized on, and somewhat alter'd her Speech, rendering her Swallowing difficult, some Part of her Drink being ready to come through the Nostril. The Husband's Case was still more apparent, without telling his Tale, for the *Septum Nasi* being eaten through, by a corrosive Ulcer within, had given way, and the Part above sunk somewhat down; there being likewise an Ulceration opposite externally, which he kept cover'd with a Patch; he had moreover a large *Node* upon one of his Shins, with violent Nocturnal Pains, both on his Arms and Legs.

Having agreed upon Preliminaries, and got all Things ready; I concluded to Salivate them both by Uñction, the Man having twice before been Fluxed with *Calomel*; the first time here, the second at *Ghent*: Yet still relaps'd, or living at large, had again contracted the Distemper: The Woman also once at *London*, to as little purpose.

I began however with the Fumigation, having first rubb'd down the *Verrucae* on the Outside of the Woman's *Pudenda*, with the Caustick Stone; setting her over the Stool one Day, and the next also Smoaking her Throat with the same, and some Days one after the other, the same Day: Which being follow'd so close, I expected might have made her a little

little sore about her Mouth, and disposed her for Spitting perhaps sooner then I intended; but it never in the least affected her that way, tho' I had consum'd almost a double Quantity of the *Cinnabar*; only subduing (as I chiefly design'd) the Virulency of both the Ulcers, and disposing them for healing afterwards: Those above, with a touch of the *Mel. Ros.* and a Solution of a few Grains of Sublimate therein; and those below with the *Lac. Sublimati*. At the same time I Fumed the Man's Nostril, that I might check or put a stop to the Erosion there; throwing up some *Mel. Ros.* and the *Mel. Egyptiac.* together with a little *Tinct. Myrrh.* mix'd with a small Quantity of the *Decoct. Plantag. Equiset.* &c. formerly observed for such like Purposes; and putting up a Tent made soft and easy, dipp'd in the said *Mel.* and *Tincture* by themselves, every Night upon his lying down to rest. On the Outside was laid a thin Pledgit of *Ungt. Tutia.* mix'd up with a little *Præcip. rub.* to keep down the luxuriant Flesh; covering his *Node* also with the *Empl. ex Cinnab.* of Dr. Harvey.

After which, I laid open those upon the Wife's Head, which contain'd Matter; and underneath, the *Cranium* felt porous like a Honey Comb: Having clear'd away the loose Flesh with the *Pulv. Angelicus*, made weaker than in common, that it might create to her the less Pain, and got the Bone in sight, I dress'd the same with a Pledgit, express'd from the *Tinctura Euphorbii*, and between whiles to hasten the Desiccation, clap'd down through a *Cannula*, an actual Cautery by which I hoped the sooner to dispose the *Caries* to scale off. But lying fast, and both resolving to make

but one Trouble of their Confinement, after thus waiting more than a Month, I began to anoint them as usual, the Man twice a Day, the Woman only once, for the first three Days; afterwards the Husband once a Day, the Wife each other Day, for three times more, who began to slaver after the fifth Unction, without any troublesome Accident supervening: So that I had no occasion to use the whole Ounce of Quicksilver, in the Composition: But the Husband was not so forward at the Fortnight's End, or almost three Weeks, after the Expence of a double Proportion; and indeed I found it necessary to Vomit him with the *Turpeth. Min.* to bring it up (to which Medicine, I found he was no stranger) for twice, and that in full Doses; by which time his Chaps were very sore, tho' his spitting was much retarded and kept under by a Loosness, which put us often under a Necessity of giving Restringtons, and sometimes Opiates. By reason of all which, the Woman getting the start, was up again by the time his Flux was at the heighth; which was continued upon each of them, near a Month, at the close whereof, I perceived the *Node* resolved upon the Man's *Tibia*, and some small Shivers of Bone had cast off inwardly from the Nostril. After which I tried to keep out the same by a *Cannula* contriv'd for that End, whilst the Ulcer was just Skinning over on the Outside: But the support being gone, and little Expectation of Callus to supply its Place; after it had been continued for some time, he threw it out as troublesome, and suffer'd its falling a little lower than it was (before the *Caries* separated) at the Beginning of his Cure. The

Chancres

Chancres in the Woman's *Pudenda* were dry'd up, as likewise the Ulceration in her Throat, before she enter'd upon her spitting; the *Gummi* resolv'd under the same, but the *Caries* in the *Cranium* being quite through the upper *Table* in both Places, did not exfoliate till some Weeks after she was got about. Being both well Purged, Sweated and Dieted, they were dismiss'd their Confinement; and their Cures stood firm, as I was two Years after informed by the Wife, who had made since that time several turns to *Holland*, and where she told me (coming purposely to visit me) she had lately left her Husband Fat and Lusty.

HISTORY XIX.

Exostoses of the Tibia's.

A Youth from *Guinea*, brought as a Servant by the Captain of a Ship, had not been long ashore, before he began to complain miserably of his Legs, which appeared somewhat Knotty, all the way up his Shins, to the Joint of his Knees, keeping him awake the Forepart of the Night, till towards Morning, when his Pains remitted; so that it was plain the Grievance was seated in the *Periosteum*, or rather in the Bones themselves, as in the *Exostosis* is observable. His Master said it was a Disease common among the Natives of that Country, which they call'd the *Taws*; seising them often very young, or which he believed rather they brought with them into the

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World;

World; that as they grew up it was usual to sweat them many Days after each other, with certain Decoctions of their own Plants, prepar'd for that End, especially those who had strength to undergo this Management; and that he had pick'd out this Boy, as the cleanest limb'd and healthiest of a great many he had his Choice of. Being desired to take Care of him, I applied a Cinnabarine Plaister along each of the *Tibia's*, and after some Time of Using the *Gum. Guajac.* with the *Cinnab. Antimon.* also giving *Calomel* between whiles, and Purging it off again, with little Benefit; at best, perceiving I was this way only like to palliate; after I had try'd the *Aethiops* sometime also with as little advantage, I order'd his Plaisters to be thrown off, and ℥ss. of Quicksilver (blended with Terebinth, and so mix'd up with ℥ij. or ℥iij. of *Axungia*) to be rubbed into his Legs and Arms only, at four several times, every other Night; putting him/presently after each anointing into a warm Bed, and disposing him to a breathing Sweat with a Draught of hot Mace Ale, covering him close up for that purpose. When after the third Unction, the Medicine took readily to the Glandules about the *Fauces*, without any looseness (for which I had given Directions) or other Accident whatever; so that soon after the fourth anointing, he flaver'd freely, and which we kept up with a little *Calomel*, given once or twice, as it seemed to decline, for two or three and twenty Days. All which time he was allowed to drink plentifully of what Liquors he liked best, as Posset-Drink, thin Gruel, Small-Beer with a Toast, and sometimes a little Wine boil'd up with a
half

half Quantity of Spring Water, as a Cordial. After this he was well Purged, Sweated, and drank his Diet-drink: His Pains being now entirely taken off, altho' his Shin-bones appeared still Nodous or Uneven. But the next Spring, which was about six Months afterwards, he began again to complain, not only of his Legs, but of his Arms also: Whereupon the Captain being going abroad, was prevailed on by his Wife (to whom the Lad was made a Present) to take him along with him, and leave him in his own Country: Which the poor Boy never liv'd to see, as dying in the Voyage.

Spina of the lower Mandible.

A Case of somewhat the like Nature, was presented from a Counsellor of the T—le, who having contracted for a Black to wait on him; before he paid his Money, sent him with another of his Servants to have my Opinion of a Swelling upon one side of his Face, which they said was only owing to the Tooth Ach: Upon inspecting the Inside of his Mouth, I discovered Matter (pressing my Finger on the Outside) to arise out of the Socket of one of his backward Teeth, which seemed very Rotten, and by Extracting which, I sent word to the Master, I believed the Swelling would sink on the Outside; as is common with *Abscesses* from rotten Teeth: But to my own Discredit I found it otherwise, for after the drawing out of that, and another that was Cariated just by, I found it to be a true *Spina* or *Exostosis*, affecting that whole Side of the lower *Mandible*, and passing its Matter from a

little below the *Condyl*, thro' the *Alveoli* of the *Dentes Molares* or grinding Teeth on the same Side; encreasing daily in its Tumefaction: He had also as I heard after, a *Gummi* upon his Arm, with another on the Small of his Leg. So that I perceiv'd it was to little Purpose for me to spend more Time about him, especially in the Chyrurgery; and his Master thinking he had already paid too much Money for him, what became of him afterwards I never heard; being (I suppose on this very Account) no farther concern'd in the Family, nor to this Day satisfy'd for the Trouble I had with him. This I have purposely set down, as a Caution to the younger Practitioners more especially, that they make no Prognostick too hastily without due Inspection of the Case, and more mature Deliberation than was taken in this.

HISTORY XX.

A Caries overspreading almost all the Skull.

AN unfortunate Tradesman, in his younger Days, meeting with a Mischance, and falling first of all into ill Hands, with a simple Running; the same being too hastily got out of sight, and the Poison or venereal Venom into his Blood: Notwithstanding soon after he had the Advice of an able and experienc'd Surgeon, such was the Virulency of the Infection, or the great Unhappiness of his particular Temperament to be more than ordinarily

dinarily imprest by the same, that sometime after, he began to make Complaint of violent Pains of his Head; for which, the Cause (it being some Years since) being over-look'd or not suspected, he was let Blood in the Neck, purged, blister'd, cupp'd, had a *Flammula sub Nucha*, and afterwards *Fontanels inter Scapulas*, besides his taking inwardly Cephalick Prescriptions of all Sorts: Whence finding no Relief, upon a Consultation with Sir R. B. his Case being farther examined, he again took Mercurials, purging them off, at proper Distances, with some light Advantage. But having no other Symptoms besides the *Cephalæa*, he was hardly perswaded it could be venereal; till the Pains seising also his Shins and Shoulders, and keeping him awake in the Night, he complied, and was salivated by that Physician's Direction. Yet notwithstanding the most exact Conformity to the Rules prescribed, both in and out of his Spitting Course; which was managed with some Difficulty to keep it up, the Truce held but a little while, before his Pains returned, particularly on the *Vertex* or Top of his Head; about which time I was first consulted, and proposed an *Epispastick* all over the *Scalp*, which he wore as a Cap for a Fortnight. And during the Discharge of the sharp Serum all the time dripping down on each side of his Head, made no Complaint of his former Pain; yet upon healing the Vesications, which were kept open as long as we could, the same reviv'd. Wherefore I applied a Caustick on the Top of the Head, at the Joining of the *Sagittal* with the *Coronal Suture*; and cutting through the *Eschar*, forced in a good large Pea, continuing the same as a *Fontanel*

with great Advantage, for near a Twelve-month, prescribing *Calomelanos* sometimes, and keeping it under by Purgation. On the intermediate Days he took also a Bole of the *Cinnabaris Antimonii*; at other times the *Aethiops Min.* But discontinuing this Method some Months, his Pains returned; nor could he rest in the Night without an *Opiate*, which he took often unknown to me; having a Preparation thereof always by him, given by a Friend, which was, as I supposed, *Mathews's Pill*. His Issue had now been continued so long that the sharp *Ichor* falling thereupon, had eroded the *Pericranium*, and laid the *Cranium* bare; so that I was forced to throw out the Pea, dressing up the Bone dry, and the *Caries* spreading still farther, I cut away the *Fungus* and callous Lips of the Ulcer, and laid all in View, in order to exfoliate. About this Time the Pains of his Limbs returning with great Violence, so soon as ever he was warm in his Bed, and suspecting greater Mischief, I resolved to attempt a Salivation by *Uñction*; and being prepared for Accidents, rubb'd in a small Quantity of the same, with my own Hands, well armed with a Bladder ty'd about my Wrist, at first every second Day, in consideration of his great Weakness; but after the third time, he began to be griped, and was troubled with a great many loose Stools, quickly ending in a *Dysentery*: So that they were forced to call me up very early in the Morning, the Nurse telling me he had then had above thirty Stools, most of them bloody, and the last a bloody *Mucus* only. Coming to the Bed-side I found him fainting with cold Sweats, and in a Manner expiring his last; his Eyes wide open, yet he

he could not speak so as to be heard. She told me she had injected a couple of Clysters in the Night, *Ex Decocto albo cum Ovor. Vitellis & ʒss Theriac. Androm.* (always in Readiness) which forced soon away with his Stools. I immediately call'd for a Cup of his burnt Claret, and whilst that was getting ready, with warm Napkins caused him to be well rubb'd; bathing his Temples and his Upper Lip with the *Aq. Regin. Hung. & Spir. Lavend.* whilst another Servant held an open Vial of the *Spir. Sal. Armon. cum Calce viva destillat.* under his Nostrils, that quickly rous'd him, and brought him to his Senses. I then instilling Twenty Drops of the *Laud. Liquid. Cydon.* into the burnt Wine (finding his Pulse return) gave it him to drink. At the same time I directed a Pint of Red Wine to be set over the Fire, and made boiling hot, out of which (having lifted him up from the Bed-pan) Flannel Cloths were wrung hot, and applied to his Fundament to take of his *Tenesmus*. I farther ordered them to quench a Heater several times in Spring Water, and (sending for them whilst I stay'd) directed them to infuse therein boiling hot, the *Fol. Ros. rub. Mss. Flores Balauſt. Pi. Cort. Granat. ʒss.* taking ʒiv. of the strained Liquor, and adding half an Ounce of the *Diaſcord. sine Melle*, mixt up with the Yolk of an Egg and a Gill of Sack; which was to be thrown up as a Clyster, or rather as a Fomentation for his Bowels. Lastly I prescribed to his Apothecary, the *Infusio Conf. Fracast.* as it is set down in the Method for correcting this Accident, to be given two Spoonfuls after every loose Stool; and if his Gripes or Restlessness continu'd, ten Drops of the *Laudanum*
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in some more of his burnt Wine : Which were still farther to be repeated at a proper Distance, as the Urgency of his Complaint should happen to require : Only observing the Effect of one, before another Dose thereof should be given him. However what I had now done took off the Grievance ; and the last Clyster came not away till the Evening : Nor had we any more Stools for two or three Days. His Mouth also (which was more than I expected) began to be sore, and to smell strong, though he spit little as yet : So that after three Days I anointed him again over Night, and before Morning his Gripes disturb'd him ; but immediately giving him *Gut. xv.* of his *Laudanum*, and injecting such another Clyster as the last, this Hurry wore presently off ; and two Days after I anointed him for the last Time, covering each *Tibia* with the *Emplast. de Ranis cum Mercurio*, the whole of what I had thus used amounting to little more than ℥vi. of the Mercury : Which in like manner as the former, began to run through him the next Day, but was quickly again stopt with an Opiate. The Sloughs now farther increasing about his Cheeks and Tongue, he spit about a Quart a Day ; being too weak for the *Turpeth. Min.* and I unwilling to use more of the Uction : However desirous of raising it so far as I could with Safety still a little higher, I adventur'd to give him *gr. xv.* of *Calomel.* every other Night, for three or four Times, with ℥ss. of the *Conf. Fracast. s. m.* and *gr. ss.* of *Extr. Opii Thebaic.* but still he was subject to have two or three Stools in a Day, some of them intermixt with Blood ; his Fainting also being apt to return after he came from the Stool. Wherefore taking care
to

to keep his Spirits up with burnt Wine and good Broaths; also his Sack Clysters and the Yolks of Eggs. Tho' it was with some Difficulty we got him thro', and upon finishing this Course, put him into another of Asses Milk with a China Decoction, in order to recruit him.

During all this, the *Caries* would not stir, nor offer to separate: The Ulcer indeed was not so constantly inspected during his exceeding Weakness, for Fear of his taking cold by the frequent Opening; but was now daily look'd after, and dress'd with a *Tinctura Myrrh. Aloes & Euphorb.* with some of the latter sprinkled thereon: When being now pretty free from his Pains, yet much emaciated, I prescribed the fam'd *Antihæctick* of *Poterius*, which he took for a considerable Time, I cannot say with any sensible Relief, in any respect (any more than some others, with whom I had try'd it under the like Circumstances); wherefore having instructed his Servant in the dressing of the rotten Skull, he removed into the Air, keeping strictly to the Milk Diet for about six Weeks or two Months; and returned as the cold Weather approached, with little or no Improvement.

There had been some small Fragments cast off from the *Cranium*, but the main Part lay hard and fast, appearing black as a Coal, having gone beyond the *Diploe*, by a Cleft discernible on one Side thereof; and before the Spring following was far advanced, he began to make fresh Complaints upon other Parts of his Head, where soon after appeared other *nodous* Tumours: So that now despairing of his Cure, he threw of his Business, having a Competency to
subsist

subſiſt his little Family, viz. his Wife and himſelf. Upon theſe new Appearances, I thought convenient more particularly to enquire into the State of her Health, who all this time was utterly ignorant of the Cauſe of his Illneſs; and though otherwiſe a poor infirm hysterical Woman, yet I perceived perfectly clear of any Symptom of the *Lues*: Nor was there much Likelihood, eſpecially of late Years, ſhe ſhould be infected therewith; ſince he had been ſo conſtantly indispoſed for about fifteen Years they had cohabited. *Adeo ut nunquam ex multis Annis præteritis rem habuiſſet cum illa, ut mihi bonus Vir ac verè religioſus (utcunque olim infortunatus) ſæpe juratus eſt.*

I now propoſed a Conſultation with Serjeant *Bernard*, who on a View of the Caſe, adviſed thoſe *Nodes* ſhould be laid open, in moſt of which there ſeemed Matter to fluctuate; and after diſpoſing them if poſſible for Deſquamation, to attempt another Salivation. And when I told him how narrowly he had eſcaped the laſt Year, he reply'd he might as well die under a Salivation as a pocky Heſtick; otherwiſe we muſt continue the Milk and Diet-drink: But the poor miſerable Patient was of the ſame Opinion, and very willing when we thought it requiſite to undergo it, having been long time weary of a wretched Life. Yet for the preſent we kept him to the Diet aforeſaid, till I had open'd ſeveral of the *Nodes* with a *Cauſtick*; under each of the *Eſchars* was found a *Carioſity*, there being ſix or ſeven as I remember, of them in ſeveral Parts of the Head; as forewards, on the *Os Frontis*; ſideways, on both the *Bregma's*; on the *Vertex*, a top; and the *Os Occipitis*, behind.

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These being laid in View, his Pains again ceased, and his Strength was so recruited, that about three Months after, he resolved upon another Salivation, the Serjeant making him several Visits. It was enterpriz'd with much the same Difficulty as formerly, the Gripes and *Dysentery* returning so soon as he had been thrice anointed, tho' with a smaller Quantity of the Mercury than before; nor could we get him to spit so much as then. The Flux going off, he was again purg'd and dieted, and I resolv'd to meddle with no more Mercurials: For after all we had done this Way, such was the hard Lot of this unhappy Man, (who often solemnly protested, he never had stray'd more than once in his whole Life this Way) that we never could get the rotten *Cranium* to exfoliate. Wherefore the Summer following he went again into the Country, about twenty Miles from *London*, taking along with him a Servant well instructed to dress him, and Medicines for that Purpose; and returned the Winter following much in the same State he went: Where after he had taken the best Physical and Chirurgic Advice he could have, in divers Consultations with Men eminent in both Professions, he paid me civilly for what I had already done, and contracted with me to dress him for fifty Pounds a Year, every Day at my own House; and sometime after growing feeble, and unable to come out, I attended for the same Stipend every other Day, at his: But after about a Year and a half more *Nodes* appearing, and finding his Expence too great for his Income; when I had also open'd these, and fitted them for his Servant's Management, I agreed for Forty to dress him twice a Week. During
which

which he had two or three *Epileptick Paroxysms*, some Matter, as I suspected, falling in, and offending the Membranes underneath; to prevent which for the future, so far as I could, I laid open several Sinuosities, and other Ulcers communicating, into one; dressing up as formerly to correct the Putrefaction, with the Tincture of *Myrrh*, *Aloes* and *Euphorb*. sprinkling in the Powders of the same between whites.

A foul and most offensive Work, the Stench so insinuating all about me, into my very Cloaths, (and yet I touch'd no Part but with an Instrument) that nobody car'd to come near me for an Hour after; nor into the Surgery, when he came to me (though the same was always fumed after he was gone) for longer time, without great Offence. I once call'd in Mr. *Samuel Palmer*, at another time Mr. *Richard Blundell*, who thought himself as well able to encounter a Stink as another; but declar'd upon his coming out of the Chamber, that he had never met with the like, and that the Salary was too small for the Work.

This Gentleman being the last Person I attended, as a Chyrurgic Patient, and having received a large Sum of his Mony, I was willing to serve after in what I could; and (upon coming into the College) accordingly at his last quarterly Payment, when I took my Leave, promis'd him upon any fresh Emergency to give him my Advice *gratis*: In the mean time I had instructed his Barber (who lived just by him, and for a small Gratuity had undertaken the the Post) how to manage it. But upon my withdrawing, some of his Friends recommended another Person of the Profession, who it seem'd (as I was told) had given more Encouragement

ment than I ever pretended to, under whose Hands he nevertheless deceas'd, about a quarter of a Year after.

Some Years before his Death, he had *Nodes* upon each *Tibia*, which sometimes resolv'd under his Salivation; and were so kept under at all times, by the *Emplast de Ranis cum Merc.* as to give him little or no Disturbance: But had the Scalp, (I mean what was left of it) been clear'd away after his Decease, I verily believe, three Parts in four of his *Cranium* or Skull had been found *carious* or rotten; in most Places also through both *Tables*. So that considering how truly formidable this Disease appears at sometimes, and the deplorable Circumstances to which Mankind is thereby reduc'd, I think I cannot better shut up this Discourse, than in the Words of this miserable Man, who was wont to say, a little before I left him, that if the Compilers of our *English* Liturgy had known so much of this Distemper as he had done, instead of that Petition in the *Litany*,

From Plague, Pestilence, &c.

They would have inserted it,

From Pox, Pestilence and Famine,

————— *Deliver us.*

N. B. If any Persons (and I hear there are some) shall happen to resent the Publication of the foregoing Cases, as fearing Injury thereby to their
Repute

Repute or Credit; I think it necessary thus far to obviate such their Fears: That as nothing has been more common than Hystorical Observations, even of this Nature, so is it impossible that any such should be Printed, but that (the Author keeping strictly to the Truth of Faëts) if such Narrative falls into the Hands of the Persons concern'd, they may sometimes (and not always neither in Treatises of this Nature) guess themselves to be the Persons meant. But I hope if they should so guess, and rightly too, that I need not bid them keep their own Counsel, or be just to their own Reputation: And I have taken such Care, that I dare forfeit mine, if any one of their Neighbours, or other Person whatever, who was before the Publication hereof no Stranger to the Case (such I mean as an Apothecary, Surgeon, or Nurse attending in their Illness) shall, from any thing I have said, bring this Book to them, or upbraid them with a

—————de te
Fabula narratur—————



F I N I S.

